# The Saturday Evening Post.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO THE AUTHOR OF THE FUGITIVE POEMS.

## ACROSTIC.

Had I, sweet bard, that gifted power divine,
A charm to yield, in each exalted strain,
Much would my muse exert her potent art,
Like thine to please, inspire the wond'ring heart.
Ever my harp should breathe its purest lays,
To sound its worth—like thine secure its praise!

ELLEN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

*Lines inscribed to Miss S—ns.*

May the bright smile of friendship illumine thy path,
While gliding on life's troubled ocean,
And thy bosom throb purely with pleasure and bliss,
Undisturb'd by sorrow's emotion.

May hope proudly dance on the light of thy smile,
And shed its bright halo before thee;
For let thee remain as pure as thou art,
A heart still is free to adore thee.

And never! oh, never! while life proudly glows,
May thy bosom be troubled with sorrow,
But as free from a pang as thy smile is to-day,
May it rise in beauty to-morrow.

I'll gaze on thee dearest, *unseen* and unknown,
I'll follow thy footsteps to love and admire;
'Tis the pure flame of friendship that burns in my breast
That virtue alone can inspire.

J. R.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

## TO A LADY

Who desired me to write some lines on her Friend's marriage, and upon my declining asked for the reason.

Nay, ask me not—my humble lyre
Cannot breathe forth notes of gladness;
Tho' joy its tones did once inspire,
Now it only sounds in sadness;
When the bard in woe doth sigh,
His harp must then neglected lie;
Or if e'er its chords doth ring,
Songs of sorrow he must sing.

Nay, ask me not, where is the beam
Of mirth that once did light my brow!
All my bliss was but a dream,
That fore'er hath vanish'd now;
No it never can return
Till the flame doth cease to burn—
That cruel flame which did destroy,
All my budding hopes of joy.

Hear my tale, oh! Lady fair—
Judge if then my harp could ring
With a thoughtless, mirthful air,
Such as happy minstrels sing:
I have loved, but how requited
By the maiden that delighted
My young ardent soul—but hear
To my tale—list, Lady fair:

You have seen the young fresh rose,
As in silver dew it shone;
You have seen the moon disclose
Her beauties and her spangled zone:
As the rose the girl was fair,
And flowing was her auburn hair;
And her eyes, they beamed as bright,
As the summer Queen of Night.

Oft at eve's soul-soothing hour,
We would seek some peaceful grove,
Or some lone umbrageous bower,
Sacred only to our love:
There, when all was calm, serene,
And silence hover'd o'er the scene—
When the moon shone bright above,
There we'd breathe our vows of love.

I adored her and believed
That she loved me true, sincerely,
But, alas! I was deceived,
E'en by her I prized so dearly:
She was false—the vows she slighted
Which before high Heaven she plighted;
She did wed my deadly foe.
And filled for me the cup of woe.

Then ask me not to tune my lyre,
To a strain of mirth or gladness;
Tho' joy its notes did once inspire,
Lady now it sounds in sadness;
I shall in woe do sigh—
My harp must then neglected lie,
Or if e'er its chords I ring,
Songs of sorrow I must sing.

SELIM.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

MORNING AIR—Tune, *Planxty Kelly.*

Sweet the lovely morning air,
Thro' all the changes of the year;
The surest road to health and bliss,
Is daily, duly taking this,
In pensive, musing mood;
For while desponding lovers choose,
The silent eve to walk and muse,
Be mine the morning meditation,
Nurse of joy and resignation,
Which each day,
Light and gay,
Still passes with delightful zest,
Convinced that Heaven bestows the best,
And chance can ne'er intrude.

Gladsome is the morning gleam,
That just precedes the solar beam,
When recruited nature wakes,
Enraptured ere the morning breaks,
Or twilight birds appear,
Delightful 'tis to take the air,
Before the morning calls to care.
Sweetly thus with Heaven conversing,
While the shades are fast dispersing,
And the day,
Calls away,
From sloth and sleep to health and joy—
Ere man the peaceful scene destroy,
By busy, bustling care.

Protracted eve and sleep by day,
May please the Bacchanalian gay,
Yet innocence and peace are found,
No where in the chequered round,
Nor health nor life mature,
And foul disease, disgrace and pain,
With all Pandora's Gorgon train,
Attend his path, who bows to Venus,
Revelling on in splendid meanness,
While the day
Is dozed away,
In restless dreams, remorse and pain,
And clouded brow and fev'rish brain.
To leave the night secure.

## FAIREST, SWEETEST, DEAREST.

BY MRS. OPIE.

Say, by what name can I impart,
My sense, dear girl, of what thou art?
Say, though to frown thou darest,
I'll say thou art of girls the pride:
And tho' that modest lip may chide;
Mary! I'll call thee—*fairest.*

Yet no—that can but express,
The soft and winning loveliness,
In which the sight thou meetest;
But not thy heart, thy temper too,
So good, so sweet, ah! that will do!
Mary! I'll call thee—*sweetest.*

But fairest, sweetest, fain would be,
To speak the love I feel for thee;
Why smil'st thou as thou hearest?
"Because," she cried, one little name,
"Is all I wish from thee to claim;
"That precious name is—*dearest.*"

*Implicit Faith* has been sometimes ludicrously called *fides carbonaria*, from the noted story of one who, examining an ignorant Collier on his religious principles, asked him what it was that he believed? He answered, "I believe what the Church believes." The other rejoined, "What then does the Church believe?" He replied readily, "The Church believes what I believe." The other, desirous if possible to bring him to particulars, once more resumed his inquiries: "Tell me then, I pray you, what it is you and the Church both believe?" The only answer the Collier could give, was, "Why truly sir, the Church and I both believe the same thing." This is implicit faith in perfection, and in the estimation of some celebrated doctors the sum of necessity and saving knowledge in Christianity.

From the Missourian.

## THE WORM.

——"Out venoms all the worms of Nile."
*Shakspeare.*

Who has not heard of the Rattle-snake or Copper-head! An unexpected sight of either of these replies will make even the lords of creation coil, but there is a species of worm found in various parts of this state, which conveys a poison of a nature so deadly, that compared with it, even the venom of the rattle-snake is harmless.

To guard our readers against this foe of human kind, is the object of this communication.

This worm varies much in size. It is frequently an inch through, but as it is rarely seen, except when coiled, its length can hardly be conjectured. It is of a dull lead colour, and generally lives near a spring or small stream of water, and bites the unfortunate people who are in the *habit of going there to drink*. The brute creation it never molests. They avoid it with the same instinct that teaches the animals of Peru to shun the deadly Coya.

Several of these reptiles have long infested our settlements, to the misery and destruction of many of our fellow citizens.—I have, therefore, had frequent opportunities of being the melancholy spectator of the effects produced by the subtle poison which this worm infuses.

The symptoms of its *bite* are terrible.—The eyes of the patient become red and fiery, his tongue swells to an immoderate size and obstructs his utterance, and delirium of the most horrid character quickly follows. Sometimes in his madness, he attempts the destruction of his nearest friends. If the sufferer has a family, his weeping wife and helpless infants are not unfrequently the objects of his frantic fury—in a word, he exhibits to the life all the detestable passions that rankle in the bosom of a savage, and such is the *spell* in which his senses are locked, that no sooner has the unhappy patient recovered from the paroxism of insanity, occasioned by the bite, than he seeks out the *destroyer* for the sole purpose of being *bitten again.*

I have seen a good old father, his locks as white as snow, his steps slow and trembling, beg in vain of his only *son* to quit the lurking place of the worm. My heart bled when he turned away for I knew the fond hope that his son would be the "staff of his declining years," had supported him through many a sorrow.

Youths of Missouri, would you know the name of this reptile? It is called the *Worm of the Still.*

## COLLECTANEA.

*Sundry rules for certain journeymen mechanics.*

1. If you are employed by "the week" be particularly cautious not to work more than half the regular hours. To lay up strength against the the time of need is consonant with the dictates of reason.

2. When your employer is present, "fly round" as though you would raise the building from its foundation. But when he retires, comfortably seat yourself beside of 'Windslow's heafer." 'Life is but a span,' and who says it should not be enjoyed?

3. Spend two hours at dinner and at the same ratio at other meals. Confinement is dangerous.

4. Spend for clothing, to cover the frame the entire amount of wages received for services.—Patriotism is a glorious attribute—and thus to patronize the merchants and tailors, is patriotism "in toto" Besides, if to the sick bed brought, you will necessarily demonstrate that to depend on kind neighbors or friends you are not too haughty.

5. If entrusted with a secret by your employer who enjoins the strongest injunctions of silence and the development of which would frustrate some well built plan of interest or lawful income; lose not a moment's time in "blabbing it into the ears of every body." That creed which allows one man to monopolize the book of knowledge is indeed small.

WOMEN.—From the creation to the present day, *women* have made *men* what they please.—If, however, any particular description of persons have been, more than others, their own, we must name Soldiers, including the heroes of ancient story. Sampson, David and Solomon, Mark Antony and Belisarius, with hundreds more, afford proof enough of this position. In later times, John Banier, one of the best generals Europe ever knew, and an *eleve* of the great Gustavus Adolphus, gained his glory by *one* woman and lost it by *another.* While the wife, whom he brought from Sweden, lived, he was successful in every undertaking. She accompanied him every where, regulated all his enterprizes, and pointed out the path to glory. She died, and his despair prompted him at first to follow her. At her funeral, however, the view of a lovely young German Princess checked his grief, and made him love again. Though late in life, he performed all those pranks which youth alone can render supportable. He ran extreme hazards to catch a glance of his mistress; he consumed whole nights in drinking bumpers to her health; and when he obtained her hand, he made such extravagantly noisy rejoicings, that all the country round him went to their devotions, thinking that a bloody contest was deciding in the field. His second race of love was, however, very short. He died in six weeks, having first egregiously tarnished his fame as a General, by a total neglect of his military duty.

*Triumphs of Art and Science.*—At the annual meeting (held a few weeks ago) of the proprietors of the Royal Institution in Liverpool, the President, Mr. Heywood, in the course of a very able address on the progress of the Arts and Sciences, illustrated it by some very remarkable facts. The thread, he observed, which, at no very remote period, required to be spun by one man and one machine, was now multiplied *a hundred fold* by *the very same force;* and there were *single* factories, worked by the steam-engine, producing in one day, a length of thread which *could twice encircle the globe.* The art of weaving bore in its improvement close affinity to that of spinning. Within the walls of a factory, power looms, requiring little manual labour, were capable of delivering, in each minute, a piece of cloth twenty-eight yards long, and in each day a length of cloth exceeding fifteen miles. An American artist has lately invented a machine, which, when completed, would produce 60 pins in a minute.—It was curious that this manufacture should have been selected by Adam Smith as an instance of the benefit to be derived from the division of labour among many hands, when its object might now be attained almost without *the labour of any.* The steam engine, had, in short effected a change in the state of England, which was without a parallel in the records of either ancient or modern times. It had added the power of full two millions of men to our population. It had multiplied time itself, for it required no rest, and when the sun went down, its place could be supplied by the introduction of gas light. But what was even the steam-engine, considered as a monument of human ingenuity, to the calculating machine of Mr. Bubbage?—(In the construction of which a member of the Committee of the London Mechanics's Institution, (Mr. Le Gros) has the honour to be the person principally employed.—Government has, on the report of a select committee of the Royal Society, made a grant to Mr. B. of £1500 to enable him to proceed in his singularly ingenious experiments.) It promised to perform labour which had been hitherto deemed exclusively intellectual—to calculate mathematical and astronomical tables!!! The parts which performed the calculations had the disposal of no less than 30,000 numerals; and yet so perfect was the system of their combination, that should any accident create a momentary error, the immediate correction of the error was unavoidable. The power thus given to mere matter, struck the mind as incredible. Who could once have expected to find, that the work of man's hands absolutely produces a degree of mathematical correctness, which the best exertions, of his intellect have hitherto failed to obtain!—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

## ON LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

There is but one sort of love, but, like genuine coin, there are a thousand counterfeits of it. True love is founded on esteem, as it requires something more than personal beauty to make it permanent.

Beauty of person is like an annual flower; but beauty of the mind, like a perenial one, lasts for more than a season.

Too great a disparity of years is unnatural in wedlock; if a man be double the age of a woman, old age overtakes him too soon—eight or ten years may be excused on the man's side—the half of it on the woman's is intolerable.

A sensible man seldom or never uses a woman ill, unless she throws aside her prudence, because he takes reason as his guide. The most sensible men are sometimes awkward in courtship, but shine most in the married state: they despise affectation, and had rather censure than flatter.

In short courtship, we can form no judgment of either the affection or merit of a person, length of time must evince both. Remember, but do not try the old proverb, Marry in haste, but repent at leisure.

The most unhappy marriages are the monied ones, and parents often render their own and their children's lives miserable, by persuading them to marry for convenience instead of love.

Sincerity and ingenuousness are likewise characteristics of true affection, for they that disguise their real sentiments in courtship, are always sufferers after marriage.

A set of fine words and compliments, too often deceive the fair; but a true lover will sooner tell his dulcinea her foibles than flatter her imperfections.

## *Wreck of a Barge in the Rapids of the St. Lawrence.*

[Narrated by a respectable Merchant of Liverpool.]

On the 22d day of April, 1810, our party set sail in a large schooner from Fort George, or Niagara Town, and in two days crossed lake Ontario to Kingston, at the head of the river St. Lawrence, distant from Niagara about 200 miles.—Here we hired an American barge (a large flat-bottomed boat) to carry us to Montreal, a further distance of 200 miles; then set out from Kingston on the 28th April, and arrived the same evening at Ogdensburg, a distance of 75 miles. The following evening we arrived at Cornwall, and the succeeding night at Pointe du Lac, on lake St. Francis. Here our bargemen obtained our permission to return up the river; and we embarked in another barge, deeply laden with potashes, passengers and luggage. Above Montreal, for nearly 100 miles, the river St. Lawrence is interrupted in its course by rapids, which are occasioned by the river being confined in comparatively narrow, shallow, rocky channels;—through these it rushes with great force and noise, and is agitated like the ocean in a storm. Many people prefer these rapids, for grandeur of appearance, to the falls of Niagara. They are from half a mile to nine miles long each, and require regular pilots. On the 30th of April we arrived at the village of the Cedars, immediately below which are three sets of very dangerous rapids, (the Cedars, the Split-rock, and the Cascades,) distant from each other about one mile. On the morning of the 1st of May we set out from the Cedars, the barge very deep, and very leaky. The Captain, a daring, rash man, refused to take a pilot. After we passed the Cedar rapid, not without danger, the Captain called for some rum, swearing, at the same time, that God Almighty could not steer the barge better than he did! Soon after this we entered the Split-rock rapids by a long channel, and found ourselves advancing rapidly towards a dreadful watery precipice, down which we went. The barge slightly grazed her bottom against the rock, and the fall was so great as nearly to take away the breath. We here took in a great deal of water, which was mostly baled out again before we were hurried on to what the Canadians call the "grand bouillon," or great boiling. In approaching this place the captain let go the helm, saying. "By God! here we fill." The barge was almost immediately overwhelmed in the midst of immense foaming breakers, which rushed over the bows, carrying away planks, oars, &c. About half a minute elapsed between the filling and going down of the barge, during which I had sufficient presence of mind to strip off my three coats, and was loosening my suspenders when the barge sunk, and I found myself floating in the midst of people, baggage, &c. Each man caught hold of something; one of the crew caught hold of me, and kept me down under water, but contrary to my expectation, let me go again. On arising to the surface, I got hold of a trunk, on which two other men were then holding. Just at this spot, where the Split-rock rapids terminate, the bank of the river is well inhabited; and we could see women on shore running about much agitated. A canoe put off, and picked up three of our number, who had gained the bottom of the barge, which had upset and got rid of its cargo; these they landed on an island. The canoe put off again, and was approaching near to where I was, with two others, holding on the trunk, when, terrified with the vicinity of the Cascades, to which we were approaching, it put back, notwithstanding my exhortations, in French and English, to induce the two men on board to advance. The bad hold which one man had of the trunk, to which we were adhering, subjected him to constant immersion, and, in order to escape his seizing hold of me, I let go the trunk, and, in conjunction with another man, got hold of the boom, (which, with the gaff, sails, &c. had been detached from the mast, to make room for the cargo,) and floated off. I had just time to grasp this boom, when we were hurried into the Cascades; in these I was instantly buried, and nearly suffocated. On rising to the surface, I found one of my hands still on the boom, and my companion also adhering to the gaff. Shortly after descending the Cascades, I perceived the barge, bottom upwards, floating near me. I succeeded in getting to it, and held by a crack in one end of it; the violence of the water, and the falling out of the casks of ashes, had quite wrecked it. For a long time I contented myself with this hold, not daring to endeavour to get upon the bottom, which I at length effected; and from this, my new situation, I called out to my companion, who still preserved his hold on the gaff. He shook his head; and when the waves suffered me to look again, he was gone. He made no attempt to come near me, being unable or unwilling to let go his hold, and trust himself to the waves, which were then rolling over his head.

The Cascades are a kind of fall, or rapid descent, in the river, over a rocky channel below: going down is called, by the French, "Sauter," to leap or shove the Cascades. For two miles below, the channel continues in uproar, just like a storm at sea; and I was frequently near washed off the barge by the waves which rolled over. I now entertained no hope whatever of escaping; and although I continued to exert myself to hold on, such was the state to which I was reduced by cold, that I wished only for speedy death, and frequently thought of giving up the contest as useless. I felt as if compressed into the size of a monkey; my hands appeared diminished in size one-half; and I certainly should (after I became very cold and much exhausted) have fallen asleep, but for the waves that were passing over me, and obliged me to attend to my situation. I had never descended the St. Lawrence before, but I knew there were more rapids a-head, perhaps another set of the Cascades; but at all events, the La Chine rapids, whose situation I did not exactly know. I was in hourly expectation of these putting an end to me, and often fancied some points of ice extending from the shore to be the heads of foaming rapids. At one of the moments in which the succession of waves permitted me to look up, I saw at a distance a canoe with four men coming towards me, and waited in confidence to hear the sound of their paddles; the men as I afterwards learned were Indians (genuine descendants of the Tartars) who happening to fall in with one of the passenger's trunks, picked it up, and returned to the shore for the purpose of pillaging it, leaving, as they since acknowledged, the man on the boat to his fate. Indeed, I am certain I should have had more to fear from their avarice, than to hope from their humanity; and it is more than probable, that my life would have been taken to secure them in the possession of my watch and several half eagles, which I had about me.

The accident happened at eight o'clock in the morning; in the course of some hours, as the day advanced, the sun grew warmer, the wind blew from the south, and the water became calmer. I got upon my knees, and found myself in the small lake St. Louis, about from three to five miles wide; with some difficulty I got upon my feet, but was soon convinced, by cramps and spasms in all my sinews, that I was quite incapable of swimming any distance, and I was then two miles from shore. I was now going with wind and current to destruction; and cold, hungry, and fatigued, was obliged again to set down in the water to rest, when an extraordinary circumstance greatly relieved me. On examining the wreck, to see if it were possible to detach any part of it to steer by, I perceived something loose, entangled in a fork of the wreck, and so carried along. This I found to be a small trunk, bottom upwards, which with some difficulty I dragged up upon the barge. After near an hour's work, in which I broke my penknife, trying to cut out the lock, I made a hole in the top, and to my great satisfaction drew out a bottle of rum, a cold tongue, some cheese, and a bag full of bread, cakes, &c. all wet. Of these I made a seasonable, though very moderate use, and the trunk answered the purpose of a chair to sit upon, elevated above the surface of the water.

After in vain endeavouring to steer the wreck, or direct its course to the shores, and having made every signal (with my waistcoat, &c.) in my power, to the several headlands which I passed. I fancied I was driving into a bay, which however, soon proved to be the termination of the lake, and the opening of the river, the current of which was carrying me rapidly along. I passed several small uninhabited islands, but the banks of the river appearing to be covered with houses, I again renewed my signals with my waistcoat and a shirt, which I took out of the trunk, hoping as the river narrowed, they might be perceived; the distance was too great. The velocity with which I was going, convinced me of my near approach to the dreadful rapids of La Chine. Night was drawing on, my destruction appeared certain, but did not disturb me very much, the idea of death had lost its novelty, and become quite familiar.—Finding signals in vain, I now set up a cry or howl, such as I thought best calculated to carry to a distance, and being favoured by the wind, it did, although at above a mile distance, reach the ears of some people on shore. At last I perceived a boat rowing towards me, which being very small and white bottomed, I had for some time taken for a fowl with a white breast; and I was taken off the barge by Captain Johnson, after being ten hours on the water. I found myself at the village of La Chine, 21 miles below where the accident happened, and having been driven by the winding of the current a much greater distance. I received no other injury than bruised knees and breast, with a slight cold; the accident took some hold of my imagination, and for seven or eight succeeding nights in my dreams, I was engaged in the dangers of the Cascades, and surrounded by drowning men.

My escape was owing to a concurrence of fortunate circumstances, which appear almost providential. I happened to catch hold of various articles of support, and to exchange each article for another just at the right time. Nothing but the boom could have carried me down the Cascades without injury; and nothing but the barge could have saved me below them. I was also fortunate in having the whole day; had the accident happened one hour later, I should have arrived opposite the village of La Chine after dark, and of course, would have been destroyed in the rapids below, to which I was rapidly advancing. The trunk which furnished me with provisions and resting place above the water, I have every reason to think was necessary to save my life; without it I must have passed the whole time in the water, and been exhausted with cold and hunger. When the people on shore saw our boat take the wrong channel, they predicted our destruction; the floating luggage, by supporting us for a time, enabled them to make an exertion to save us; but as it was supposed not possible to survive the passage of the Cascades, no farther exertions were thought of, nor indeed could they well have been made.

It was at this very place that General Ambert's brigade of 300 men, coming to attack Canada were lost; the French at Montreal received the first intelligence of the invasion, by the dead bodies floating past the town. The pilot who conducted their first batteaux committing the same error that we did, ran for the wrong channel, and the other batteaux following close, all were involved in the same destruction. The whole party with which I was, escaped; four left the barge at the Cedar village, above the rapids, and went to Montreal by land; two more were saved by the canoe; the barge's crew, all accustomed to labour, were lost; of the eight men who passed down the Cascades, none but myself escaped, or were seen again; nor indeed was it possible for any one without my extraordinary luck, and the aid of the barge, to which they must have been very close to have escaped; the other men must have been drowned immediately on entering the Cascades. The trunks, &c. to which they adhered, and the heavy great coats which they had on, very probably helped to overwhelm them; but they must have gone at all events; swimming in such a current of broken stormy waves was impossible; still I think my knowing how to swim kept me more collected, and rendered me more willing to part with one article of support to gain a better; those who could not swim would naturally cling to whatever hold they first got, and of course, many had very bad ones. The Captain passed me above the Cascades, on a sack of woollen clothes, which were doubtless soon saturated and sunk.

The trunk which I picked up, belonging to a young man from Upper Canada, who was one of those drowned; it contained clothes and about £70 in gold, which was restored to his friends.—My own trunk contained, besides clothes, about £200 in gold and bank notes. On my arrival at La Chine, I offered a reward of 100 dollars, which induced a Canadian to go in search of it. He found it some days after, on the shore of an island on which it had been driven, and brought it to La Chine, where I happened to be at the time.—I paid him his reward, and understood that above one third of it was to be immediately applied to the purchase of a certain number of masses which he had vowed, in the event of success, previous to his setting out on the search.

## THE TEA TABLE.

"Well, sir, I can take care of myself," said Julia Pellew to her husband, as they were taking their tea together in their little parlour, one delightful summer afternoon. Just at that moment, and while the words were yet on her tongue, the door opened, and Miss Polly Gaw entered the room, on one of her flying afternoon visits. Julia could not avoid colouring up a little at this sudden intrusion;—for this young lady's visits were always intrusive, and Miss Gaw evidently saw or suspected she had dropped in at a moment when her company was not the most desirable.—However she got herself seated, and entertained her good neighbour with a long history of the home concerns of every family in the neighbourhood, about three hours long. There was a minute and detailed account of Mrs. D's party, with a list of all who were *not* invited, among whom she was most careful to remind that she, Julia, was one; then the progress of the courtship in the country; the domestick squabbles of her acquaintances; the scandals of the week; the motions of the old widower who lived on the Appleby farm, betokening an approaching union with the squire's daughter, and who were jealous thereat; and a hundred other topics, equally interesting and profitable, were all spread out on this carpet.

Mr. Pellew had made his escape soon from the table, and Miss Polly did not fail to comment largely on the savage unsociability of husbands, insisting that they were as restless, and unhappy in the marriage noose as caged up tigers, and instancing how gay, and young, and spruce, they immediately become, on losing their wives; kindly and most sympathetically adding, "if you were to drop off, my dear Julia, Mr. Pellew would, in ten days, be the most gallant and agreeable man in the village." After enjoying herself, and entertaining Julia thus delightfully until it began to grow late, she gathered up her knitting, and sailed on to make a call or two more before she went home.

Mr. and Mrs. Pellew were young, had been married but about a year, and were mutually as happy in their union as love and virtue and similar tastes and dispositions could make them. He was engaged in a business, which, with industry and good management, yielded him a good living: he had embarked in it, however, without capital of his own; but Julia had a considerable amount of property, which, though the principal was not under her controul, was a basis upon which her husband was enabled to gain the credit necessary in his business, and he had done so.—This amiable family had numerous relatives and acquaintances; were looked upon by the good and sensible part of the neighbourhood as patterns of virtue, and were generally much beloved and admired.

The visit of their friend, Miss Polly, was forgotten in a day or two; but things began before long, to wear rather a strange aspect. Time after time, Mrs. Pellew observed that her visiters, who began to be much more numerous than before, put on long faces, and in a condoling strain lectured on the trials of the marriage state, the necessity of forbearance, and of the exercise of christian patience, mingled with sundry hints about the sovereign rights of the sex, and the best method of managing unruly husbands, with now and then a kind of half expressed sympathetic pity for *her.* She could not, for her life, understand what all this meant—and attributed it to every cause but the right one.

Nor was Mr. Pellew to escape this new and to him unaccountable change of the current of feeling among his neighbours, and a coldness and shyness on the part of his wife's relatives; some of them even refusing to speak to him. The female part of his acquaintance scolded at him; and, what was worse, he thought his customers began to neglect him. Day by day things grew worse—at last his creditors began to push—he was alarmed—he had never before been asked for money; his credit had been perfect—he wondered and waited for the issue; it came in half a dozen prosecutions, judgments and executions.

It was now time to rouse up. As these things were in progress, he appeared to be in utter surprise, and to view them with perfect incredulity, not being willing to believe, scarcely, the evidence of his senses. Now he demanded the cause of this strange treatment; and with some difficulty ascertained that it arose from the separation about to take place between him and his wife! and the cruel manner in which he had used

her! He demanded the author of the story, and was referred to an old gentleman who had told his informer: the old man gave his wife: his wife her neighbour's wife, and so the tale might be traced down, through about five and twenty mouths, growing rather less at every step, until it came to Miss Polly Gaw—she had affirmed that she overheard Mr. Pellew and his wife engaged in a violent quarrel, and even heard a distinct affirmation on her part she would leave him.

Mr. Pellew now hit upon an expedient to bring matters to a close at once. He invited all such of his and his wife's relatives, his neighbours, his creditors, &c. as were within his reach, to meet at his house, on business of the utmost importance.—About twenty assembled, among them Miss Gaw, and a half a dozen, or more, of the principal mouthpieces in the village.—He then stated to them his business; recounted the stories he he had heard; traced them all down to their origin, and demanded of Miss Polly her reasons for the report she had raised. Cornered up so unexpectedly and suddenly, she candidly confessed that the only foundation for what she had said, was, that on the afternoon she had paid the visit first mentioned, she had heard, as she entered, Mrs. Pellew say, "Well, sir, I can take care of myself."—And she wished to know if Julia Pellew would deny this. Julia replied she would not—she had barbecued a pair of fine fat quails for her husband's supper, and had been helping him to a choice bit—he had pressed her to keep it herself saying she was too kind; and she did, on the occasion, utter the offensive words, "Well, sir, I can take care of myself."

A burst of astonishment succeeded.—Miss Gaw ran out of the room like a woman who had lost her senses. The worthy couple received the congratulations of the honest people present; and tho' the knaves shook their heads, and pretended to be mighty glad the truth had come out, it was with a grace that but half concealed their sorrow. Thereafter not a syllable was ever lisped about the before much-talked-of separation.

But thus it is, gentle reader, that one half the tea-table stories originate; and who would think there were still as many ready to believe them and trumpet them about, as there were in Alesbury, in Molly Gaw's time.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

### BOW-STREET.

John Brown.—This John Brown was a boot-closer by profession; and he had been sent to the watch-house for drinking more beer than he could pay for. He had gone into a public house some nights ago, in which house he was a stranger, and seeing nobody but a little girl in the bar, he took the liberty of walking off without paying for the beer he had drank. On the following night he went to the same house again, thinking to fill his bowels with beer on the same economic plan; but unfortunately for him, just as he was waddling away brimful, the landlord caught him by the coat tail; and pulling him back into the house, insisted upon instant payment for all he had drank. This was a very awkward demand upon John Brown—who at the best of times is more handy at closing a boot, than closing an account, and as he declared he *could* not pay if he *would*, the landlord packed him off to the watch-house without more ado.

In his defence before the magistrate he said he was willing to pay as soon as he could, and he should not have acted so shabbily if he had not been "*helliwaited* in liquor."

"You were *drunk*, were you?" said Sir Richard.

"Upon my word and honour I was," replied John Brown.

"*Very drunk?*" said his Worship.

"*Very drunk*," replied John.

"Then pay *five shillings* for having been so," said his Worship, "and the publican may summon you to the Court of Requests for the beer."

Poor John Brown little thought his drunken confession would have led to this sober result; but there was no help for it—the Magistrate assured him if he did not pay the fine, he should try the tread-mill for a week; and the gaoler took him away.

From the New-England Galaxy.

What have we here? A man or a fish? dead or alive? A fish—it smells like a fish. A very ancient and fish-like smell. A strange fish. Were I in England, now, and had but this fish painted, not a holiday fool there but would give a piece of silver; any strange beast there makes a man. I do now let loose my opinion—I can hold no longer; this is no fish, but an islander, that has lately suffered by a thunder-bolt.

[Shakspeare—*Tempest*.

*The Mermaid.*—Of all the strange fish that visit this metropolis of notions, during election week, the Mermaid, brought here by Captain Dodge, from Manilla, is surely the strangest. A new made senator, suffering all the tortures that can he inflicted by the constitutional prefix *Honorable* to his christian name—a representative, newly translated from behind his counter, where he sold tea by the quarter, molasses by the pint, rum by thimblefulls, and gunpowder by the dozen—are nothing at all, great and wonderful curiosities as they are, in comparison with the Mermaid.

The question continually asked, is, Is it really and truly, *bona fide*, a mermaid? We answer, go and see. Examine for yourself. If the skin of a large cod-fish stuffed, with a skeleton of a child's body put on in the place of the cod's head, the jaws and teeth of a cat inserted into that which represents the head of the child, and the whole, except the *scaly* part, enveloped in a bladder, or some other skinny substance, and smoked well with burning camphor, can make a Mermaid, then as sure as a fish is a fish, or as certainly as Doctor Mitchill is a great philosopher and no witch, there is a Mermaid now to be seen in the room adjoining the New-England Museum, Court-street, where may be seen a great many curiosities, for the small sum of twenty-five cents. We hope that captain Dodge will not think us ill-natured, and desirous of preventing people from going to see the Mermaid. We wish to do him service and, doubtless, the more we abuse his *odd fish*, the more money he gets. But, seriously, we advise him to submit it immediately to the inspection of our learned professors, who are skilled in icthyological anatomy, and procure a certificate of its character. If they will say, *on their honors*, after anatomizing the creature, that it is nothing more nor less than a Mermaid, he may pull in his quarters of a dollar by bushels, mangre, the Vampyre of the Ocean, the Egyptian Mummy, or even the Sea Serpent.

From Quebec papers to the 1st of June.

### DISASTROUS SHIPWRECKS.

The Alexander experienced a very stormy passage, and saw many vessels much damaged. On the 1st of May saw a wreck to leeward, and bore down upon her; she proved to be the Argo, of Glasgow, with the loss of masts, bowsprit, and boats; saw no person on board—In lat. 46, lon. 38, spoke the Crown bound to Miramichie, took on board Captain Smith, with a female and boy, and three seamen wrecked in the *Brig Cumberland from Liverpool to Montreal* with a very valuable general cargo it is supposed of nearly £20,000. The Cumberland sailed on the 3d of April, and in a hurricane, lat. 48, lon. 57, lost eight seamed overboard, the remainder were taken on board the Crown. The vessel was abandoned a total wreck—Spoke the Horatio, Sparks, off Anticosti. 24th inst. saw the Barque Crown, which had got on shore lying at the Brandy Pots.

Intelligence per Brothers.—In longitude 38 W. fell in with the hull of the ship Argo, Capt. Murray, of and from Greenock to Miramichie, and succeeded in saving the Captain, his brother, Mr. Gilmore and two nephews, one boy and about £5000 in specie. The Minerva of Glasgow took some part of the crew, and the Brig Sarah of Maryport the remainder. The mate, two men, and one boy were washed overboard from the Argo, at the time she was dismasted.

The following particulars of the loss of the Scotia, were given by the mate of that vessel. The Scotia, Capt. Isaac Davis, sailed from the Bay of Honduras, on the 1st of April, in company with two other vessels, (the Zephyr and Glutton,) which she parted with on the 8th; on the 29th a heavy sea fell on board the Scotia, carried away her cut water and stem, and rendered her a complete wreck; all hand were immediately employed at the pumps, but their efforts were soon found to be unavailing as she soon became water-logged and unmanageable. In order to avoid the fury of the waves, which now made a fair breach over the deck, the captain, his wife and the crew, in all seventeen, were obliged to seek for shelter on the tops, into which they succeeded in carrying a quantity of provisions; here they had not remained long when, the storm increasing, the vessel upset, precipitating all into the sea; the captain and his wife were washed from their hold and lost, the remainder, by great exertion, made their way to the hull which shortly after righted from the starting of the masts, when they gained the quarter-deck, where they remained, enduring every hardship to which their melancholy situation exposed them for five days; during this time their number was reduced to ten, some were washed overboard and others died through their sufferings. On the 3d of May the wreck was fallen in with by the Saguenay; every exertion was used by the master and crew of that vessel, to relieve them from their perilous state, but owing to the severity of the weather and the imminent danger of their own vessel's falling on board the wreck, they could only succeed in rescuing four, the mate and three of the hands.

### FROM MEXICO.

The schr. Eagle, arrived at Baltimore from Alvarado, left the schooner Macdonough, Ryan, of New-York, captured by the Mexican schooner Iguala, and sent in for adjudication. She was bound from Havana for New-Orleans, and had touched on the coast for water and provisions.—The brig Liberty, Myrick, of New-York, from Pensacola bound to Alvarado, with a valuable cargo of dry goods, was captured off the bar by the Iguala and sent in. Capt. Myrick reports that he had been extremely ill treated by the commander and officers of the Iguala.

The U. S. brig Spark, Lieut. Com. Newton, was at Sacrificios, and expected daily at Alvarado to convoy the vessels with money as far as Key West. The U. S. schooner Weazel, Lieut. Zantzinger, was daily expected at Alvarado from Tampico.

Mexico remains in a perfectly tranquil state under the direction of the Sovereign Congress, who had come to the resolution of naming *a dictator* for the purpose of preventing further internal commotion in the country. The eyes of the nation are directed to General Bravo, as being a proper person to fill this important station. His known patriotism and republican sentiments are a sufficient guarantee that his fellow citizens will never repent having intrusted him with this high and important command.

General Filisola has been appointed Captain General of the province of Mexico, and gen. St. Anna has been intrusted with a high command on the coast; a measure tending highly to the safety of the nation. Gen. Victoria remains commander in chief of the Province of Vera Cruz, with a large body of troops at his command.

News was received at Alvarado on the 14th May that Merida (the Capital of Yucatan) had joined the Mexican Confederacy and made Peace with Campeachy. In consequence great joy was expressed by salutes and displays of Flags. The coast of Yucatan as well as the Captain Generalship of that Province, was embraced in the command of Gen. St. Anna.

The return of Iturbide is thought possible, but highly improbable, and in any event, the consequences are not apprehended by the nation at large.

The loans that have been negotiated by the British Agents are now considered as confirmed and established; and their bills are commanding in Mexico 3s. 8d. sterling per dollar. Senor Migone, the Mexican Agent in London, has presented his nation with his commission on the contracts, amounting to 400,000 dollars.

### FALL OF LIMA, &c.

Baltimore, June 9.—Capt. Chaytor, of the schr. Express, arrived here this morning, in 14 days from Jamaica, reports, that accounts had been received at that place, from the Spanish Maine, bringing information that Lima and Callao had both fallen into the hands of the Royalists. Troops were collecting along the coast, viz. Carthagena, &c. to send by way of Panama to the South, as fast as possible. The Royalist force was computed at about nine thousand men, being two thousand more than the force of the Patriots. Another engagement was shortly expected to tske place, and fears were entertained of the defeat of the Patriots. The British frigate Pyramis sailed from Jamaica three days before the Express, with money, for New York, to touch at Havana.

### LATE FROM ANTIGUA.

By the schr. Ann, captain Tompkins, at Norfolk, from Antigua, a file of the "*Weekly Register*," from 27th April to 18th May inclusive, have been received. A proclamation, in the name of the King, dated 10th March, had been issued in all the British Islands, late in April, stating that, information had reached his Majesty, which caused his serious displeasure, of the insubordination manifested by the Slaves in those islands, in consequence of an erroneous impression given to them that orders had been sent out, by the King for their emancipation.

It enjoins upon them submission to the laws and dutiful obedience to their masters; and commands all the Governors of said islands to give publicity to the proclamation, and enforce the punishment of such as may disturb the tranquillity and peace of the colonies.

A long and severe drought had been experienced throughout the Island of Antigua, previous to 27th of April, when they were refreshed with seasonable showers, which promised great relief to all classes of the population.

An arrival at Boston, from Laguira, brings information, received there on the 23d April, that Campeachy was besieged by an army of 2,500 men, from Merida, and that several skirmishes had taken place between the scouting parties.—On the 25th April, all communication between Campeachy, Laguna and Champoton, was stopped. Four armed vessels from Sisal were blockading Campeachy.

*Extract of a letter from an American gentleman travelling in Europe.*

"I visited Geneva, and had the pleasure of making the tour of the Lake, in the steam-boat *Guilliam Tell*, established by an American; she is of 14 horse power, and works extremely well. I was much gratified, and felt a degree of pride and satisfaction in viewing the great improvements of my native country thus introduced, and in full operation in the interior of Europe.

"I cannot express how much I felt indebted, as an American, to the high consideration and esteem with which Com. Bainbridge's name is respected at Toulon, as it obtained for me a visit through the arsenal at that place, which is almost forbidden to strangers, without distinction. The arsenal is a grand establishment, calculated to elevate and inspire the beholder with admiration.

## European Intelligence.

The packet ship Manhatten, arrived at New York, brings Liverpool papers to the 9th of May, three days later than before received.

We can state from good authority, says a Liverpool paper, that Mr. Kean has offered to guarantee Mrs. M'Gibbon 1000 pounds, clear of all expenses, provided she and her husband will accompany him to America.

Letters have been received in London, confirming the intelligence of the disaster at the Cape. The papers of the evening of May 6th, say—whatever hopes may be entertained as to the personal safety of Sir C. Macarthy, there can no longer be any reasonable doubts of a battle having taken place, and of its disasterous consequences. The fate of Sir Charles is still involved in mystery, and in that mystery there is still a slender hope for his friends.

The French papers of the 3d of May, contain an unqualified contradiction of the rumor of the assembling of a French naval force at Rio Janeiro.

The Unitarians' Marriage Bill was lost in the House of Lords, after much debate, on the 4th of May.

In the House of Commons, on the same day, a motion to make a loan to the people of Ireland, of one million sterling, was rejected by a majority of 85 to 38.

The number of steam-vessels employed in Great Britain, is 160. The largest in size are the London and Leith packets. The next are those which ply between Liverpool and Greenock.

Lord Cochrane is said now to be on his way to England. This determination has been hastened by the Brazilian Emperor's withholding the prize money due to the brave tars who so gallantly cleared the coast of his enemies.

Iturbide, the Ex-Emperor, with his wife and family, is yet in London, and delighted with their visits to public places, &c.

The celebrated Mrs. Fitzherbert has returned to London from Paris, and, as it is said, still retains her beauty.

The Bristol coach has performed the distance to London, (125) miles, in 11 hours. The inhabitants, in old times used to make their wills before undertaking such a journey. They ought now to get their lives insured.

A writer in a London paper thus justifies the English custom of pugilism. If two men, says he, without passion, hatred or revenge, choose to try their muscular power and skill, against each other, we conceive they have as much *personal* right so to do; as a corporation of alderman to challenge danger and death, by indulging and exciting the gormandizing powers of the stomach. Plethora, fat, and appoplexy, kill more of the king's liege subjects than the "Fancy" ever slew in the "Ring;" yet the law does not denominate a City Feast as a breach of the peace!

They have a Theatre at Calcutta which they call the "*Dum Dum.*" A suitable place for Pautomines.

A Company has been formed to establish a Rail Road between Birmingham, Manchester and Liverpool.

Sir John Malcolm says, that "within the last 30 years above 1000 women have been put to death as *witches*, in central India—Our government is endeavouring to suppress the horrid practice."

A woman was lately beheaded at Basle, in Switzerland, who, in hopes of marrying her master, poisoned his wife. She also poisoned another female whom he was about to make his second wife.

*The Wonders of Printing.*—The London Observer, of the 12th of January last contained two sheets, giving an account of the trial, and execution, &c. of Thurtell, for the murder of Weare: 137,000 copies of each sheet were sold—they produced the publishers fifty five thousand five hundred dollars, out of which they paid the government for stamp duty sixteen thousand dollars: they used 634 reams of paper, the weight of which was more than *seven tons*. If it had been printed on a press of the best construction in common use, it would have been required to work for three weeks, night and day. The presses of all the great newspaper establishments in London are worked by steam power, and the rapidity with which the operation is performed is difficult to imagine, though the fact is notorious.

### "I WILL SEE YOU PAID."

A case was recently decided in England, by which a debt of 122*l.* 18*s.* was recovered of a man, who casually in conversation, said you need not be afraid to trust Mr. Frost—I'll *see* you paid. The defendant, it seems, only intended to convey the idea, that he would *see* the money paid as soon as his friend could get it. But he was legally bound, by the word *see*, and had to pay it.

NAPLES.—The population of the city of Naples, at the end of the year 1823, according to the official statement published by the police, was 346,676, of which 182,789 were males, and 163,887 females. In this enumeration strangers were not included. The number of these was 4214. In the preceding year they amounted to 10,662. The births were 14,172, of which 1,897 were illegitimate. Deaths 12,212. Suicides only 13. Marriages 3,130.

Mr. Humes has given, in Parliament, notice of a motion, the object of which appears to be the reform and reduction of the Church Establishment in Ireland, where there are 5,800,000 Catholics, and only 490,000 Episcopalians. Resident Clergymen of the latter 758—non-resident 581.

*Prospect of a rise in Nutmegs.*—In the British House of Commons on the 14th of April, Mr. Hume observed, that on the western coast of Sumatra, lately ceded to the government of the Netherlands, there were 25 settlers who alone raised as much Nutmeg as was equal to the whole consumption of Great Britain. "From all we know of Dutch conduct and Dutch policy, we might be sure that the new rulers of the island would not suffer these plantations to go on a moment longer."

When the Dutch had possession of the Spice Islands, their 'policy' was, as all the world knows, to burn a great part of the crop each year, in order to keep up prices and prevent the market from being overstocked. Regaining their old possessions, it is possible they may return to their policy; but they cannot carry it into operation to as great an extent as formerly. A speculation in spices, resting on this supposition, would certainly be premature.

*Standing Armies.*—A late Metz Gazette states the amount of the military forces of Europe to be 2,500,000 men, including the sea and land forces. These cost annually 2,000,000,000 of francs, while the entire territorial revenue of Europe does not amount to more than ,800,000,000 francs. About the eightieth part of the population of Europe is under arms, and each inhabitant furnishes about ten francs a year for the support of this mass of armed men, and yet all are in profound peace!

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"*Paris, April 27th.*

"Gen. La Fayette has concluded to go to the United States. The old gentleman says he is at a loss to express his feelings upon the occasion. He, however, declines the honor of going in a national ship, and will take passage in one of the Havre Packets. He is not quite certain what time he will embark, but I think some time in June or July.

## Weekly Compendium.

Those persons who have valuable dogs, would do well to keep them at home, as the Mayor has issued his proclamation to carry into effect the Ordinance for their extirpation. The vast numbers which at present swarm in our streets, demand the rigorous execution of the laws for the preservation of the lives of our citizens.

Mr. Israel Thomas, a blacksmith, who resided in Noble street, between Second and Third street, died one night last week from imprudently drinking cold water. He has left a family.

Robert Waln, Jr. Esq. of Philadelphia, has in preparation a Life of the Marquis de la Fayette, to be composed from the most authentic materials.

His Majesty Charles the Tenth, denominated the "King of France," arrived in this city, on Sunday last, in the Union Line Steam Boat, from Baltimore.

In New York, on Saturday last, Mr. Booth, comedian, in a state of mental derangement, made an attack upon Mr. Wallack with a dagger, and being foiled, attempted then to destroy himself. He was secured, put in a strait jacket, and sent to the Asylum. He has since recovered, and took his benefit in that city on Wednesday evening last, in the character of Pescara, in the tragedy of the Apostate.

The New-York papers of Saturday contain the proclamation of Governor Yates of that state, convening the Legislature on the 2d of August next, for the purpose of considering whether the privilege of choosing electors of President and Vice President, which is now vested in the Legislature, shall be restored directly to the people.

*Baltimore Shot.*—The Baltimore Shot Tower, which was lately injured by fire, is again in full operation. A ton of shot is manufactured in an hour.

The editor of the Norfolk Beacon, says "We understand that orders have been given by the commissioners of the navy, who are here at present, to fit out the North Carolina 74 for immediate service."

Some disturbance recently took place at Pawtucket, R. I. in consequence of a difference between the owners and workmen of the factories. It is now said that the ferment has subsided, and that the mills generally are in operation.

Mr. Webster's speech on the Greek Question, has been translated into the Greek language, printed, and a large number of copies transmitted to Greece, to be distributed among the people of that country.

A valuable steam plaister mill, belonging to Samuel S. Smith, of Baltimore, was destoyed by fire on Sunday last. Loss, 6,000 dollars.

General Robert Goodloe Harper, recently presented one hundred volumes of valuable books, to the Apprentices' Library Company of Baltimore. Such acts are worthy of imitation.

Two laborers engaged in digging for the foundation of the new Cathedral at Montreal, have been crushed, one of them to death, and the other very badly, by the falling of a wall.

Demerara papers of the 14th of May, contain no intelligence of interest, nor any thing to confirm the recent report of the probability of another insurrection of the blacks.

Daniel L. Morrill, has been elected governor of New Hampshire, by the Legislature of that state,—there having been no choice by the people.

A letter from London, written in April, states that one of Mr. Perkins' steam Engines was then constructing, to be brought to the United States in July or August, by Mr. Goodrich, of Connecticut, who has been appointed the agent of Perkins and Co. in this country.

A New York paper states that in one of the wards of that city (the eighth) about one thousand houses are now erecting. It is computed that the whole number of houses built and building during the present season will exceed three thousand.

*Florida.*—Accounts have been received at Pensacola, that the Secretary of the Navy had directed Com. Porter, if the situation of the service would permit, to despatch one of the vessels under his command, with instructions to St. Augustine, to take the public documents, the books and furniture of the Legislative Council from that place to St. Marks, from thence to be conveyed to the new seat of government at Tallahasse.

A letter from Montreal of the 3d inst. says, "The river has been covered to day with floating timber from rafts broken by the storm. Some persons have been drowned."

At a late dinner at Cavan, Ireland, 36 Orange toasts were given, accompanied by cheers some of them 9 times 9, amounting in the whole to 900! This was "roaring cheer," with a vengeance.

*An Imperial Doctor.*—The University of Casan has conferred on the Emperor of Austria, the degree of Doctor of Laws, in return for his permitting the astronomical Instruments of the University to be made at the Polytechnic school at Vienna.

The City Council of Boston have ordered a quarantine, from June 15 to September 15, on all vessels on board of which a death from any infectious disease shall have occurred, and on all arriving from the West Indies or any other place in the United States or elsewhere, where a contagious or infectious disease shall have recently prevailed, after notice of the existence of such disease.

A letter from an officer on board the U. S. schr. Grampus, dated St. Thomas, May 19, mentions that five or six of the crew only, and none of the officers, had been sick during the cruize, 3 of whom had died—but that then all on board were in perfect health.

A dangerous and often fatal disease prevails in many parts of New England under the name of *measles*, called by some the black measles, a species of unusual malignancy, not known in that quarter for about 40 years past.

In the ship Diamond, arrived at Salem, from Amsterdam, came passengers, *Alexander H. Everett*, Esq. American Charge d' Affairs in the Netherlands, and his lady.

*Distressing Calamity.*—A Mrs. Currie, her sister, Mrs. Jones, and two infant children, were drowned on Thursday last near Leesburg, Virginia. One of the branches of the Tuscarora suddenly rose to a great height, and carried off the house with its inmates, consisting of the above named persons, all of whom perished.

Captain A. Patridge, with about 130 of his cadets, from the Norwich, (Vt.) Academy, were to march from that place on Monday last for Whitehall, Burlington, Plattsburgh and Montreal.

*Advantage of example.*—Charles Borrows, son of the hangman of the Chester district, is committed for trial at the next asssizes, for felony.

Measures are about to be adopted at Albany for the general vaccination of all the citizens who have not yet taken that precaution.

In three voyages made by Captain Fox, of the ship Emerald of Boston, across the Atlantic, the time employed in accomplishing them has amounted, altogether, to about *sixty days!*

Dr. James G. Percival, Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy at West Point, is appointed to deliver the poem before the *Phi Beta Kappa* Society, Alpha of Massachusetts, on their next anniversary at Cambridge.

*Mad Dogs.*—A number of mad dogs have recently appeared in the streets of Georgetown, (S. C.) The Town Council had, in consequence, required all dogs running at large to be muzzled, and authorised the killing of such as may be found in the streets without being thus secured.

*Tax on Wine.*—England, Scotland, and Ireland paid to government in 1823, two millions, [illegible] three thousand and fifty seven pounds sterling, taxes on wine drank in that year. Of this sum England paid £1,778,472, Scotland, 123,819, and Ireland 180,764, omitting the fractions.

Midshipman Barney, who was indicted for the murder of a sailor on board the Schooner [illegible] Eyed Mary, at the quarantine ground last summer, was put to trial on Tuesday. Verdict, Not *Guilty*.

Don Melchor Muzquiz has been appointed by the Mexican government, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

*Fashionable arrival.*—A shepherd, shepherdess and dogs, have arrived at Charleston, from Germany, to take charge of an extensive sheep walk on the plantation of Col. Briethaup, in Edgefield District.

In the port of New Orleans, on the 15th May, there were 48 ships, 64 brigs, 35 schooners, sloops and 14 steam boats.

*Accident.*—On Friday last, a man named William Weaver was found dead in the cabin of a sail boat at Providence, supposed to have been suffocated by a charcoal fire which he kindled before laying down to sleep.

Accounts from Tampico Bay state, that although some of the Indians were dissatisfied with the late Treaty, there was no reason to apprehend that any hostile measures were contemplated against our military post at that station. The Grand Jury of Gadsden county, (Florida,) have presented, as a grievance, Stephen Richards the Indian Interpreter, who was in the habit of poisoning the minds of the Indians, by false representations respecting the white population of the territory, also the practice of vending spirituous liquors to the Indians.

*Murder and Speedy Punishment.*—An overseer of slaves, named Burwell Hancock, was killed by a slave, near Cheraw, S. C. on Wednesday the 19th ultimo. The black man complained that he was unwell. The overseer called him a sullen rascal, and punched or thumped him several times with his gun to make him go to work—the slave still refused, when Hancock gave him several blows with a stick, when the exasperated slave killed his overseer with his hoe. The slave then fled, but was pursued, taken on Friday, and on Saturday was tried by a board of freeholders, who sentenced him to be hung, have his head cut off, and his body burned. This was accordingly done, and his head stuck upon a pole and carried about as a moving monument to villainy and crime.

*The Mermaid.*—This *queer fish*, is now exhibiting at Boston (Mass.) The advertisement says it was captured in the China Sea by a gentleman passenger (the owner) in the brig Otter from Manilla. It is in fine preservation, and the greatest curiosity in this world. The editor of the Courier observes: "We have seen this rare curiosity, though we have not had the privilege of *touching* it. It is enclosed in a glass case, and, of course, impalpable to the itching fingers of the curious. As no one has asked our opinion on the *genuineness* of this curiosity, we are under no obligation to give it."

Amsterdam papers to the 14th April are received at New York by the ship Xenophon. A portion of their contents relate to the efforts which are making to revive the almost decayed commerce of that once great and commercial country. The new Commercial Company about forming for the purpose of *reviving trade in Holland*, has already received subscriptions to the amount of 70 millions guilders—31 were subscribed in Amsterdam, and 11 in Rotterdam. 24 millions were understood to be its limits, of this, the King, *the original mover*, has obligated himself to take 4 millions.

*Western Salt.*—We learn from the Troy Sentinel, that a boat has arrived in Troy, from Salina, with 900 bushels of salt. The cargo was purchased by Messrs. Silliman and Grant, one of the most active and enterprising mercantile houses, and they have contracted for large quantities more. The salt is made by Mr. Byington, who has pans enough in use, we understand, to turn out 2000 bushels a month, and he is making very large additions to them. The salt is of a most beautiful clear white complexion; the chrystals are large enough to rank as coarse salt, and uncommonly pure. We have no doubt that this salt will preserve meat as effectually as black salt or any other whatever, taking an equal number of pounds of each.

*American Printed Goods.*—Samples of American printed cottons, from the establishment of the Charlestown, (Mass.) Bleaching and Printing Company, have been exhibited at Providence, R. I.—The agents receive and execute orders for a *single piece*, if no more is wanted, that the permanency of the colours, and the durability of the goods may be more generally known.

It is stated, that more than a hundred thousand passengers have been carried in the steam boats Fulton and Connecticut, in the course of the last nine years, through the Sound, and not a person has been killed or hurt from any defect in the machinery or the management of the boats.—There is no mode of travelling known, which has proved to be equally secure. Neither stage coaches, nor even private vehicles can boast of such success.

Last year a Rattle Snake was killed on Bullard's plains, in the Parish of Feliciana, which had no less than 137 rattles. If the generally received opinion, that the number of rattles denote the age of this species of the serpentine race be correct, the snake must have been as many years old as it had rattles. The oldest inhabitants of that section of our state, had never previously seen one with more than 40 rattles. The longevity of the rattle snake, probably depends on the nature of the soil and climate in which the creature sojourns. The rattle snake alluded to was perhaps entitled to pre-emption right from the land Commissioners at St. Helena Court House, as the first settler of Bullard's plains.—*Louisiana Adv.*

Pensacola papers to the 16th ult. state that Col. Humphreys, Indian agent in Florida, had been at Pensacola for some weeks, and was on the eve of setting out for Washington in company of several of the chiefs, on a visit to the President of the United States. This visit, it would seem, is in consequence of instructions transmitted to Gov. Duval by the Secretary of State, to select and send to the seat of government, some of the most distinguished and important chiefs of the Florida Indians.

A quarrel, which originated between a Scotchman and a Canadian, at Montreal, became a serious affray by the interference of some Canadians first, and then by a party of Irishmen, who stepped in to see fair play. Several persons were seriously injured; one man has since died of his wounds, and the lives of two more are despaired of. The cows belonging to one of the combatants were afterwards *houghed* or hamstrung by some of his opponents who carried their malice to their houses. The Montreal papers inform us that during the battle the police had the complaisance to keep at a respectful distance.

# Evening Post.

## PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, June 12, 1824.


JOB SCOTT.—It will, no doubt, be gratifying to many of our readers to learn that proposals will be issued in a few days for printing two other posthumous tracts, written by Job Scott, one on "the Knowledge of the Lord, the only true God," and the other "Remarks on the Doctrine of Perseverance." The almost unparallelled acceptance with which "Salvation by Christ, &c." by the same author has been received, a large edition having been sold in a few weeks, has encouraged the editor to lay them before the public, under a full persuasion that they also will be read with much interest.

O'Halloran, or the Insurgent Chief, an Irish Historical Tale of 1798, by Dr. M'Henry, has been recently published in this city. The rapid progress making in this country in pursuit of Literature, is a proud fact for every American to know, and we hope to find that native talent will always command that respect which it has been customary to extend towards European publications. The success of this new work, from the reception it has already met, is calculated on as certain, which we shall be happy to find realized.

The three men who were arrested near Woodbury, N. J. on suspicion of murdering Mr. Bonsall, have been taken to Chester, where they were examined on Thursday last, and recognized by Mrs. Warner, whose house they robbed at the time of committing the murder.

"Is it sickness that maketh the cheek look so pale,
Or are they the traces of weeping and wail."

When we hear of the premature decease of a promising and healthy child, on whom its parents have looked with expectations of the fondest delight, the mind is torn by the conflicting passions of love and fear for the fate of the younger branches of our own families, and we are led to regret that existence should be composed of such tender and fragile cords, so easily decomposed by the rude north wind, or parted forever by the stern and relentless grasp of Death! Who that is a parent will not sympathise with those who mourn for the loss of their offspring, the young blossoms of hope, overwhelmed as they too frequently are in the yawning waters, and no assistance near to rescue them, they are swallowed up the prey of fishes and worms, unless fortunately their bodies are recovered by their solicitous friends. There have been three or four instances already this summer, of young persons going out to the river Schuylkill, without the knowledge of their parents, where, venturing over their depths, not knowing how to swim, they have become victims to their own folly and disobedience. One, that has caused the most lively sensibility throughout a large and highly respectable circle of friends and acquaintances, is the fate of little OSWALD CHEW, about 11 years of age, youngest son of Benjamin Chew, Esq. who was drowned at Spruce street landing, on the Schuylkill, last Tuesday afternoon. He was a promising boy, and much beloved. We hope our youthful readers, will take this solemn warning, and not expose themselves so frequently as they do to the perils of the deep water.

AFRICA.—A writer in the American Daily Advertiser, observes, "As some persons, not familiar with the settlements on the coasts of Africa, may entertain fears for the principal English and American settlements there, in consequence of the victory gained by the Ashantees, and the death of Governor M'Carty, it may be proper to state, that the Ashantee nation is far remote from Sierra Leone and Messurado. It is a nation residing in the interior from Cape Coast, 3 or 400 miles below Messurado, and the cause of the battle has undoubtedly been a desire on the part of the English to get possession of its trade and especially of its gold. The Ashantees are remarkably ferocious and warlike, and possess abundance of gold. The Dutch formerly held certain parts on Cape Coast, which have recently passed into the hands of the English.—The Fantees, spoken of as slain in such numbers, resided nearer the Coast than the Ashantees, and are by no means equal to them in war.—That the Ashantees should vanquish the English and Fantees was to have been expected, but there is no reason to suppose that any danger can result either to Messurado or Sierra Leone."

The American Monthly Magazine for the present month, as usual, contains a great variety of interesting and instructive matter. Its contents may be seen in our advertising column. We take the liberty of extracting from the "Observations on Cruelty" the following passage as a just and impressive lesson to parents, in the education of their offspring, which cannot be too fully inculcated:

"Like other evils to which human nature is prone, we may impute the heinous crime of cruelty to the errors of education. It does not spring up at once, it grows with our growth. Ever too ready to temporize with our own faults, and to see quickly the faults of others; cruelty grows out of injustice, and we soon learn to give pain without compunction.

"The infant who is allowed to kill flies for his amusement, will in boyhood rob bird's nests, worry animals, and tyrannize over his school-fellows. The guardians of childhood cannot at too early an age, check the smallest propensity to seek pleasure by occasioning pain or inconvenience to any sensitive being. No slap given to a nurse that she may pretend to cry to please the chuckling babe, nor a stick given into infant hands to strike the unoffending dog, or to beat naughty puss, but tends to harden the infant heart. Above all things, *cruel sights* should be kept from the eyes of children. The bleeding lamb under the butcher's knife, the chickens that have eaten the crumbs from his infant hands, should not flutter in convulsive death before his eyes. Such scenes may lead him on to view without dismay the timorous hare, broken beneath the fangs of the infuriate dogs; to watch the big round tear roll down the cheeks of the hunted stag, his "leathern sides swelled almost to bursting," may fit the young spirit to find delight in all the cruelties of field sports.—He may adroitly fix the live bait upon the torturing hook, and smile to see his unsuspecting victim play round the treacherous lure, and with a dexterity worthy of a tiger, or a Roman Emperor, may dally with his poor entangled captive, until grown weary, he tears the murderous weapon from his vitals, and throws him bleeding and dying at his feet. These, and such sports as these, are excellent lessons to engraft *cruelty* on the young heart, before the unformed mind has felt the glorious charm of mercy. And still these trespasses on humanity are allowed as innocent pleasures; they are not at once discovered as acts of necessitous man to supply himself with allotted food, but they are soon introduced to the plastic mind as wanton sports; and the boy feels it a lordly *right* to teaze, to kill, and to destroy. In older growth he is allowed to see dog-fights, bull-fights, and under the specious term of "*The art of self-defence*," he is initiated in all the mystic rules of pugilism, and consequently attends boxing matches, where he may, with the very quintescence of brutal delight, watch death-blows dealt by two human beings, whose personal courage is sacrificed at the shrine of *cruelty*, for the amusement of a *refined* multitude.

### BOARD OF EXAMINATION.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed a board for the examination of Surgeon's Mates, preparatory to their promotion, viz:—

Drs. Edward Cutbush, Samuel R. Marshall Wm. P. C. Barton, Thomas Harris and Bailey Washington.

They will meet in this city, on the 14th inst.—It is understood that their attention will be directed to the investigation of moral character, and scientific and professional attainments.

We also learn that the Board is authorised to examine applicants for Commission as Surgeon's Mates, and report their fitness.

COMMUNICATION.

## THE TARIFF.

The following are extracts from a Dialogue which is supposed to have taken place between an Importing Merchant and a Farmer, and published in the American Newspapers of the year 1819. It exhibits, with much precision, the connexion subsisting between Agriculture and Manufactures; and therefore will particularly interest those who are concerned for the welfare and prosperity of the nation, and who cherish the feelings of Republicanism.

*Farmer.* Good morning, Mr. Importer; what price will you give me for flour to-day?

*Importer.* I am not purchasing flour to-day, sir.

*F.* Why? What is the reason of that? Have you given up the export trade?

*I.* I suppose I need not tell you that the English government have made a corn bill to prohibit the importation of flour; and flour in all other countries of Europe, is lower priced than with us.

*F.* And are the English ports to be shut against my flour, and our own ports to stand open to receive their manufactured articles?

*I.* As far as I can see, this appears to be our fate.

*F.* How are we to pay for their goods, if we do not sell them our products? Are we to carry on this trade until they have drawn away every hard dollar out of the country? I say *if they will not have my flour, I for one will not have their cloth:* and I hope that you importers will turn your attention to importing *manufacturers*, instead of manufactured articles, and make a market at home, and let Congress protect us farmers and our manufacturers, just in the same manner that they protect our coasting trade.

*I.* But would not our manufacturers impose upon us, and demand high prices?

*F.* Give them fair play. Let them have their own market. Give their machines two thirds of the protection that is given to our coasting vessels: and the competition among them will soon be such as will reduce the prices low enough.

*I.* But have you forgotten the prices they charged you during the last war?

*F.* No—I have not; nor have I forgotten the price you and all the importers charged me. You importers actually charged higher prices during the late war, than our own manufacturers charged, and that too, without any good reason; because you importers having paid no advanced price for the goods you had on hand, you might have sold for the old prices, but you would not.

*I.* Surely we had a right to sell our goods for the highest price we could obtain.

*F.* And did not our manufacturers possess the same right? I sold my wool to our manufacturers during the war, for more than double the price I now get for it. And, if I were to estimate the whole of our clothing together, for wife, daughters, and all, I should find the expense very near as much now as during the war; because some of your imported articles do not wear half so long as our own homespun stuffs.

*I.* And would you suffer your daughters to wear domestics?

*F.* Would I suffer! I should rejoice to see the whole of my family, wife, daughters, and all, clothed from head to foot, every day, Sundays and all, in nothing but domestics. But you import all sorts of new-fangled fashions with the foreign articles, and there is no end of the expense attending this everlasting love of variety and change of fashion.

*I.* There is some truth in what you say. With Leghorn bonnets, merino shawls, and other foreign *fallals*, I find my family expenses in what is denominated clothing, nearly as great now as during the war.

*F.* But only think of the folly of having our manufactories in foreign countries. When my neighbours had their manufactories all in full operation, I received from them and their work-people—213 dollars a year for milk; 159 do. do. more than I now get for butter; 65 dollars for turnips, potatoes, cabbages, &c.; 305 dollars more for mutton, lamb, beef, veal and pork; 525 dollars for fire-wood and hauling; 200 dollars for hauling for the manufactories; and double the price I now get for my wool. But since the manufactories have nearly all been ruined by imports, I have not received a single dollar for milk, fire-wood, or hauling, except, alas! for hauling some of their furniture away from the factories on the creek, after it had been sold by the sheriff.

By reading the above Dialogue, we are inevitably led to deprecate that policy which leaves us at the mercy and subject to the caprice of the Nations of Europe, who have invariably been hostile to our Manufacture, and which tends to impoverish us by leaving them at liberty of determining the terms of exchange between us. The difficulties under which we laboured during the embargo and the late war, are again brought before us, while our recollection convinces us that we are in less hazard of being imposed upon by Manufacturers, in the prices, than by Importers. An allusion is also made to that decided preference which ought to be given to American fabrics by every true patriot. A valuable hint is furnished to farmers, to diminish their stock of hogs, and increase that of sheep—to sow more flax and hemp, and less grain; as also of the folly of having our manufactories at so great a distance, so that the expense, risk, and delay, not to mention the impositions and foreign duties attendant on having our work-shops on the other side of the Atlantic, (a distance of 3000 miles,) as also the number of hands occupied in transporting them, together with 25 per cent. from the present stock of our Merchants: all which might be dispensed with, by preferring Domestic Manufactures to foreign fabrics, which, in itself, is sufficient greatly to aid the manufacturing community, and with that the nation at large, by rendering their lives more useful to their generation. There is also presented in the Dialogue, an overwhelming deficit in the Agricultural account, in the aggregate of the losses which our Farmers are annually sustaining, under the late duties, and which, in a measure, explains the cause of the difficulties under which we labour at present.

The stock of the Bank of the United States, says the National Intelligencer, has been steadily advancing for some time past, until it has attained a point of appreciation not only much above what it has been at any previous period since its great depression, at the close of the first administration of the institution, but which looks like an approximation (though from different causes) towards the inflated value which speculation attached to it in the first years of its existence. Large sales have been made at New York as high as 22½ per cent. above par, and that is the price at which the stock is last quoted in most of the eastern cities This advance is not the effect of reckless speculation, but of the prosperous condition of the institution, the abundance of capital in the commercial cities, and the increased confidence of moneyed men, in the Bank, as a safe and profitable institution for the investment of surplus capital. The large loan lately effected by the Bank to the Government for the payment of the Spanish claimants, and the probability of others, which it is known the Government contemplates negociating, in the reduction of the public debt, have doubtless had considerable influence in raising the stock of the Bank to its present price, and these causes, combined, may carry it even much higher.

A work, entitled "Connecticut, Forty years since," has just appeared, and is spoken favourably of, by those who have perused it.—It affords a great diversity of characters, and historical facts are blended with fiction, in a manner calculated both to amuse and instruct.—"The scene of the book is laid in Norwich, a Town remarkable for the beauty of its scenery, as well as for the military operations which have been carried on in its vicinity, from the storming of Fort Griswold at Grotten, back to the days of the Moheagans and Narragansetts.

Jamaica Papers to the 11th ult. mention the introduction of the Small Pox into that Island, from the city of New York, where it was reported to be raging. It was rumoured at Cuba that Porto Cabello was to be blockaded, and a descent to be made on Maracaybo.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

'Jacob' of West-Chester, when he grinds out another "poetical effulgence" as he terms his doggrel lines, received by us through the post-office, must not forget to pay the postage.

We hope 'Lewis' will excuse our not introducing his Lines to the public.

A variety of communications remain on hand which we will endeavour to acknowledge in a way more acceptable to the writers (to whom our thanks are due,) as soon as our limits will permit.

The Rev. Mr. CARRIQUE will preach in the Second Universalist Church, Callowhill street, to-morrow morning and afternoon; and in the Church in Lombard street in the evening.

The Rev. Mr. CARLL having returned from England, in renewed health, service will be performed in the New Jerusalem Temple, corner of Twelfth and George street, every Sabbath morning and afternoon.

## Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

June 5. Brig Union, Smith, 18 days from St. Croix, with Sugar; Brig Constitution, Abbott, 11 days from New Orleans, with Cotton; Portuguese Brig Dos Amigos, Fereira, 51 days from Tereeira, Salt.

7. Brig David Maffit, Rawlings, 14 days from New Orleans Cotton; Brig Ceres, Miller, 40 days from Londonderry, with Salt and Passengers; Spanish brig Quatro Amigos, Lecasaique, 15 days from Havanna.

8. Brig Stephen Girard, Craighead, 9 days from Port au Prince, Coffee.

9. Schr. Little George Eyre, Watson, 32 days from Madeira, in ballast.

10. Ship Georgia Packet, Bunce, 6 days from Charleston; Brig Margaret, Bartleson, 7 days from Matanzas, Sugar.

11. Brig Philadelphia, Barnes, 10 days from Havana, Sugar, Coffee, &c.

CLEARED,

June 5. Ship Orleans, Hardie, Gibraltar; Brigs Sarah, King, St. Kitts; George, Cash, Europe; Ellen, Davis, Callaghan; Spartan, Correy, Pernambuco; Schr. Warren, Remington, Havanna.

June 7. Brig Hannah & Elizabeth, Taylor, St. Thomas.

10. Bremen Brig Johanna, Jabury, Hamburg.

## MARRIED,

On the evening of the 2d inst. by Lewis D. Belair, Esq. Mr. GEORGE ALLEN, to Mrs. SARAH SKETCH, both of the county of Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, Mr. STEVENSON SMITH, Senior Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, to Miss MARY, daughter of the late Mr. John C. Eiselen, of Baltimore.

On Tuesday evening, the 8th inst. by William Moulder, Esquire. Mr. WILLIAM M. GRUBB, to Miss HANNAH HAINES, of the city of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday evening, the 8th inst. at New-York, by the Rev. John Power, Capt. WILLIAM CORNELL, of Philadelphia, to Miss EMMA HANLON, of New-York.

On Thursday evening, the 10th inst. by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, Mr. H. F. VON LENGERKE, to Miss LOUISA KALISKY, all of this city.

On Thursday afternoon, by the Rev. Dr. Mayer, Mr. C. H. NIEMAN, Merchant, of Hamburg, to Miss SOPHIA C. D'AUTRICHY, of this city.

## DIED,

On Wednesday, the 9th inst. Colonel SAMUEL HODGDON, an officer of the Revolution.

In this city, on Tuesday evening, THOMAS B. STOKES, of New-York, in the 28th year of his age.

On the 10th inst. Mrs. CATHARINE M'CULLOUGH, in the 23d year of her age.

On Monday morning, after a lingering illness, Mr. JOHN NEELY, in the 44th year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, suddenly, Mr. CHARLES A. BASTIAN, in the 30th year of his age.

On the 8th inst. of a pulmonary complaint, ELIZABETH, daughter of George Thompson, deceased, aged 17.

*Deaths during the past week.*

| | ADULTS. | CHILD. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In Philadelphia, | 38 | 32 | 70 |
| In New-York, | 39 | 34 | 73 |
| In Baltimore, | 9 | 16 | 25 |

The small-pox which has proved so destructive of life in our city, has nearly subsided—but two deaths are reported of it, during the last week.

In New-York, there were 7 deaths by Small Pox! and 12 by consumption.


## YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY,

No. 63 UNION STREET, near Third.

MR. and Mrs. COAD respectfully inform Parents and Guardians, that they have limited their Young Ladies apartment to thirty pupils; five more can be received to complete the number. In it are taught, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, the Use of the Globes and Maps, Book-keeping, History, both ancient and modern, &c. with every kind of useful and fashionable needlework. Pupils have the use of Maps, Globes, and Histories in the apartment without any extra charge. No charge for tuition during vacation.

### Young Gentlemen's apartment.

Mr. DAVID HUTTON will take charge of this apartment, on the 8th inst.—it is hoped Mr. Hutton will give general satisfaction; he has been highly recommended for his abilities and moral character. may 1—6m*


## Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED BY P. I. DECKER.

| | Per. Ct. Dis. | | Per. Ct. Dis. |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. Br. Banks | ½ | Montgomery Co. | 0 |
| N. Hampshire Banks | 2 | Chester C. W. C. | 0 |
| Vermont | 3 | Delaware Co. Ches. | 0 |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | | Lancaster Bank | 1 |
| Boston Banks | 1 | Carlisle Bank | 1 |
| Worcester Bank | 2½ | York Bank | 1½ |
| Springfield Bank | 2½ | Chambersburg Bank | 1½ |
| Hampshire Bank | 2½ | Gettysburg Bank | 1½ |
| Phœnix, of Nantucket | 2 | Pittsburg Bank | 1½ |
| Salem Banks | 2½ | Greensburg Bank | 5 |
| Other Mass. Notes | 2½ | Brownsville | 5 |
| RHODE ISLAND. | | Washington | 50 |
| Providence Banks | 2 | Meadville | 50 |
| Burrillville Bank | 1½ | Marietta | 90 |
| Freeman's Bank | 1½ | Juniata | 40 |
| Franklin Bank | 1½ | DELAWARE. | |
| Wash'ton. Westerly | 2 | Bank of Delaware | ½ |
| Other R. I. Notes | 2 | Wilming'n & Bran. | ½ |
| CONNECTICUT. | | Farmers' Bk. & Br. | ½ |
| Hartford Bank | 1 | Commercial Bank | ½ |
| Phœnix, at Hartford | 1 | Branch at Milford | 3 |
| Eagle Bank, N. H. | 1 | Laurel Bank | 25 |
| New-Haven Bank | 1 | Smyrna Bank | ½ |
| Middletown Bank | 1 | MARYLAND. | |
| Bridgeport Bank | 1 | Baltimore Banks | ½ |
| Derby Bank | 1 | City Bank of Balt. | ½ |
| Norwich Bank | 1 | Annapolis | 1 |
| New-London Bank | 1 | Havre de Grace | 1 |
| NEW-YORK. | | Bk. of Westminster | 1 |
| City Banks of N. Y. | 0 | Elkton Bank | 0 |
| Jacob Barker's B'k | 60 | Hagerstown Bank | 1 |
| Wash'n. & Warren | 75 | Fredericktown Bank | 1 |
| Albany Banks | 1 | Branch at Easton | 1 |
| Troy Bank | 1 | Bank of Caroline | 10 |
| Mohawk Bank | 1 | VIRGINIA. | |
| Lansingburg Bank | 1 | Richmond and Br. | ½ |
| Newburg | 1 | Bank of the Valley | 1 |
| Do. Br. at Ithica | 1 | Branch at Romney | 1 |
| Catskill Bank | 1 | Do. at Leesburg | 1 |
| Middle Dist. Bank | 1 | Do. at Charlestown | 1 |
| Auburn Bank | 1 | N. W B'k. of Va. Wheeling. | 5 |
| Utica Bank | 1 | | |
| Geneva Bank | 1 | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. | |
| Bank of Col. Hudson | 1 | Bks. at Washington | 25 |
| Orange Co. Bank | 1 | Franklin Bank of Alexandria. | no sale. |
| Ont. Bk. at Utica | 1 | | |
| Plattsburg | 4 | NORTH CAROLINA. | |
| Canada Bank | 5 | St. Bk. at Raleigh and branches, | 5 |
| Bank of Montreal | 5 | | |
| NEW-JERSEY. | | Cape Fear | 5½ |
| B. of N. Brunsw'k | 1 | Newbern | 5½ |
| State Bank at N. B. | 1 | SOUTH CAROLINA. | |
| Trenton Bank | 1 | State Banks | 2 |
| Jersey Bank | 0 | GEORGIA. | |
| Salem Bank | 0 | State Banks | 5 |
| Cumberland Bank | 0 | KENTUCKY | 60 |
| Farmer's Bk. M. H. | 0 | and | |
| State Bank, Camden | 0 | TENNESSEE. | 30 |
| Do. Elizabethtown | 1 | OHIO. | |
| Do. Morristown | 1 | Chillicothe | 5 |
| Do. Patterson | 1 | Marietta | 8 |
| PENNSYLVANIA. | | Steubenville | 8 |
| Philadelphia Banks | 0 | Most others | no sale |
| Harrisburg | 0 | NEW-ORLEANS. | |
| Reading | 1 | City Bank Notes | 6¼ |
| Farmers' Bk. Lan'r | 1 | Spanish Dollars | 0 |
| Northampton B'k | 0 | Doubloons | $15,40 |
| Easton Bank | 0 | American Gold | 1½ p. ct. pr. |
| Germantown B'k | 0 | | |


## For the Good of the AFFLICTED.

### ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS AND PECTORAL POWDERS,

AS prepared by JAMES MELLEN of Hudson, are known by many thousands who have tried them in the United States and in Canada, to be one of the best Medicines in use, for Coughs, Asthmas and Pains about the Breast, and other affections of the lungs leading to Consumption; a very few doses will often, if used in season, allay the irritation and effect a cure, if high fever or inflammation does not exist. To accomodate the public, they are sold in Fifty Cents and One Dollar vials, and have the words "Prepared by I. Mellen," stamped on them, and I. Mellen, in writing, signed at the bottom of each printed direction, and no other medicine is entitled to the Certificates of Moses Kimball, Christopher Cook, or Stephen Seaman, notwithstanding some person has taken the liberty to apply them to what he calls Anderson's Cough Drops, signed D. E. Smith, offered by S. Potter & Co. but the public may consider it a deception to profit by, as all those cures were performed by the Cough Drops prepared by I. Mellen.

And as a further proof of the efficacy of said Mellen's Cough Drops, which are called Anderson's, in New-York and the Eastern States, the following certificates are added:

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I Hereby Certify, That for more than a year previous to 1821, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a Vial of Anderson's Cough Drops, prepared by I. Mellen, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them; and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs. ELISHA DAVIS.

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only she was greatly relieved of her complaints. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

Haverhill, (Mass.) August 11, 1821.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, have been afflicted with the Asthma for 20 years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, as prepared by J. Mellen, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of the paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine, and it has unvariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c., I consider Anderson's Cough Drops a remedy, in praise of which too much cannot be said. I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business. JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover, (N. H.) Oct. 1, 1821.

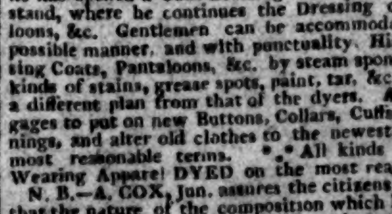
*ALSO,*

DR. I. MELLEN'S COUGH DROPS.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North-West corner of Market and Second streets; SOLOMON TEMPLE, No. 107 Market street; SMITH & PEARSOLL, No. 118 Market street; EDWARD B. GARRIGUES, No. 235 Market-street; JOSEPH STOUSE, corner of Coates and Second-street; PETER WILLIAMSON, corner of Almond and Second-streets; THOMAS CAVE, No. 324 Market-street; JOHN W. TOWNSEND, West-Chester, Penn.; JOHN WHITE and MARGARET JOHNSON, Wilmington; and most of the Druggists in the United States. may 1—1y

## A. COX, JUN.

The Original Steam Scourer from the City of New-York.



THE citizens of Philadelphia are cautioned not to be imposed on by representations of others as he is certain that many clothes dressers represent themselves as pursuing the same successful method, which he is now practising, and which he invented in the city of N. York, in January of the year 1820.

A. COX, Jr. TAILOR & CLOTHES DRESSER, No. 100, Chesnut st. (directly opposite the Post Office,) respectfully informs his Friends and the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he has opened a Coat Dressing Establishment at the above stand, where he continues the Dressing of Coats, Pantaloons, &c. Gentlemen can be accommodated in the best possible manner, and with punctuality. His method of dressing Coats, Pantaloons, &c. by steam sponging, extracts all kinds of stains, grease spots, paint, tar, &c. and is on quite a different plan from that of the dyers. A. COX, Jun. engages to put on new Buttons, Collars, Cuffs, and Sleeve Linings, and alter old clothes to the newest fashions, on the most reasonable terms. * * All kinds of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel DYED on the most reasonable terms.

N. B.—A. COX, Jun. assures the citizens of Philadelphia, that the nature of the composition which he uses, is such, as effectually to prevent any injury whatever being received from the moths; this will be an inducement to gentlemen wishing to put by their clothes for the season. jan 31—6m

## JOB PRINTING,

OF all descriptions, neatly and expeditiously executed, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, at their office back of No. 53 Market street, four doors below Second st. north side. ap 20—tf

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

### VILLIAM VICKS;

OR, DO AS OTHER PEOPLE DO.

Von VILLIAM VICKS, as I've heard tell
A vintner vas at Clerkenvell;
His vife she vas a vixen vile,
And oft poor Vill she vould revile,
Forever vanting something new,
She'd cry, 'Dear Vill, I *vish* as you,
Vould *do as other people do;*'

There's neighbor VITE's, they keeps a *shay*,
And ven they vants to dash avay,
And vie vith all the beaux and belles,
Avay they vhip to Horsney Vells!
Then since ve all vant something new,
Dear Villiam Vicks, I *vish* as you,
Vould *do as other people do!*

'Vat now!' says Vill, 'vat vant you next?"
'Vy Vill, I vow it makes me vext,
To think ve live in dirt and filth!
A COUNTRY HOUSE vould save my health;
And here's a spot with charming woo;
Dear Villiam Vicks, I *vish* as you,
Vould *do as other people do!*

The house was bought and Madam now
Must have a coach, and servants too;
A pair of geldings, smooth and sleek,
And routs and parties thrice a week,
And ven poor Vill impatient grew,
'Dear Vill,' said she, 'you know that you
'Must *do as other people do!*

But now Vill's cash run very brief,
So Vill turned o'er another leaf,
The maids dismiss'd; the house was sold;
And coach and horses too we're told;
'Lord Vicks? she scream'd 'vat *shall* ve do?"
'In troth,' says Vicks, you know that you
'Must *do as other people do!*

Ma'am did not like this change of life;
So death vipt off poor Vick's vife—
And now, retrieving his affairs,
Most Christian like his loss he bears,
And when you ask him, 'How' d'ye do?"
Vill cries, 'Indeed to tell you true,
'I *do as other people do!*'

*Solution of the Conundrums which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post of the 29th inst.*

1st. Because there is nothing in it.
2d. That others may *view* him, and not run against him.
3d. Because it looks very much like a *Lent* dinner.
4th. Because he does not like to *keep his books*.
5th. A sine-cure.
6th. The nature and use of a *scull*.
7th. In debt.

*Answer to the Conundrums of* ABEILLE.

1. Ague, Pl-ague.
2. Abstemious, facetious.
3. Insipidity, visibility, abracadabra, invisibility.
4. Mo-nosyllable.
5. The whale that swallowed Jonah.
6. *Not* was his name, through his whole pedigree.
7. He would fall against his will.
8. Stay still it is gone.
9. A Spanish fly.

AN EXQUISITE.—A few years ago, a traveller arrived at an inn in Liverpool late in the evening. Being shown into the room appropriated for gentlemen of the road, he, with great pomposity, enquired, whether the travellers were all gone to bed? "Yes, sir," says the waiter, "except that gentleman," pointing to one at the other end of the room, apparently preparing to retire. "Waiter," says the newly arrived gentleman, "be quick, and let me have a cold fowl for my supper." The cloth was immediately laid, the fowl brought in, and the gentleman lounged into his chair. "Waiter, I say, cut up that there fowl." He did so. "Put the two wings and the breast on my plate." He did so. "Put some salt on my plate." He did so. "Cut the fowl on my plate into pieces." This he did also.

The solitary being, before alluded to, having observed the proceedings of the gemman, now said, "John, let me have a cold fowl for my supper," (imitating the manner of the lounger.)—The fowl was brought. John, being requested, cut it up, helped him to the breast and wings, salt, &c. and cut it into pieces for him. "John," said he, "put a piece into my mouth." "John, wag my jaws for me." John, being aware of the joke, complied with his request. The traveller immediately left the room, and was no more seen at the inn.

MR. POPE.—One evening, at Burton's coffee house, Mr. Pope, (who was remarkably crooked,) and a set of literati, poring over a manuscript of the Greek poet Aristophanes, found a passage they could not understand. A young officer, who stood by the fire, begged that he might be permitted to look at the passage. "Oh!" says Mr. Pope, sarcastically, "by all means, satisfy the young gentleman's curiosity." The officer, considering awhile, said there only wanted a note of interrogation to make the passage intelligible. Piqued at being out-done by a red coat, "Pray," says Pope, "what is a note of interrogation?" "A note of interrogation," replied the youth, "is a little crooked thing, that asks questions." Pope was so much pleased with the conceit, that he forgave the sarcasm on his person.

*Rare instance of Conjugal Affection.*

An instance of real and permanent conjugal affection was produced in evidence at Somerset sessions, (which commenced on Tuesday week) which has never perhaps been paralleled in the annals of humanity. In an appeal cause, a woman who was there as a witness swore she had never lost sight of her husband for 12 hours together at any one time either day or night, during a period of 50 years.

*One thing at a time.*—When Lord Howe was Captain of the Magnanime, a negro sailor was ordered to be flogged. Every thing being prepared, and the ship's company assembled to witness the punishment, the Captain made a long address to the culprit, on the enormity of his crime. Poor Mungo, tired of the harangue, and having his back exposed to the cold, exclaimed, "Massa, if you floggee, floggee; or, if you preachee, preachee; but no floggee and preachee too!"

Fill a wine glass to the brim with water, and cover it with a piece of writing paper, then place the palm of the hand over the paper, so as to hold it even, and turn up the glass, when, although the hand be removed, the water will not run out—This effect is wholly produced by the upward pressure of the external air upon the surface of the paper.

The height of happiness, beyond all doubt, is to enjoy in the same person the delights of love and the pleasures of friendship; and to find in that person an affectionate wife and faithful friend; no other felicity comparable to this, can the present life afford.

EXTRACT.—Nothing defeats the malice of an enemy like a spirit of forbearance: the return of rage for rage cannot be so effectually provoking. True gentleness, like an impenetrable armour, repels the most pointed shafts of malice: they cannot pierce through this invulnerable shield, but either fall hurtless to the ground, or return, to wound the hand that shot them.

### SOAP MAKING—BY THE "COLD PROCESS."

From the American Farmer.

*Albemarle, Va. May 15, 1824.*

*Mr. Skinner:* It is my custom, in reading over your valuable journal, whenever I come across any article relating to domestic economy, to read it out to my wife, who, you must know, is a notable manager, and great economist. In the fourth number of the Farmer, a process of making soap is detailed by a housekeeper, of simply mixing the ley and grease together, and placing it in the hot sun, without any boiling. When I read this account to her, which is wound up by the emphatic inquiry, on your part, "*Can this be true?*" "True, said she, certainly, it is true; I have made soap in no other way for three years, and I believe every body in this neighborhood does the like—only I do not take the trouble to measure the ley and grease, and set it in the hot sun, but I put my barrel, (a common fish barrel, in the cellar where it is intended to stand, and fill it nearly full of strong ley, then add as much grease, without melting it, as I think sufficient, stirring it once every day or two. In a few days I can tell whether I have put too much or too little grease, and add ley or grease, as the case may require. In two or three weeks it becomes excellent soap. We call it the process. In this way we make better soap, get rid of the trouble and risk of boiling, and can make it as suits our convenience, or occasion requires. And I wish, my dear, that you would write to Mr. Skinner, and tell him, from me, that *it is true.*"


## CHEAP MANURE.

ZABINA ELLIS, No. 125 Germantown Road, near Philadelphia, manufactures Bones, Oyster Shells, and Ground Plaster of Paris. These Manures have been used in England and found excellent. The bone, particularly, is the best that is known. Several respectable references can be given, of those who have tried it in the vicinity of this city. Farmers would find it their interest to make trial for themselves. april 10—3m*

## GENERAL REGISTER,

*In which Names, Occupations, and Places of Residence are inserted throughout the year. Terms, two dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.*

WILLIAM B. COBB, Black & White Smith, N. W. corner of Vine and Ninth streets, where Iron Railing, Fire Proof Doors, &c. &c. are Manufactured at Reduced Prices.

ENGLISH EDUCATION, by PETER WIDDOWS, over the Session Room of Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Arch streets.

A. S. VAN PELT, Dentist, has removed from No. 149 Chesnut to No. 184 N. 4th st. a few doors above Callowhill, where he respectfully offers his professional services.

WILLIAM BARBER, Copper-plate Printer, No. 132 south Second street. Hat Bills printed, and all orders executed on the most reasonable terms, with neatness and punctuality.

RICHARD STARR's Type Foundry, No. 168 South Ninth street——dwelling, No. 174.

BENJAMIN DAFFIN, Razor Manufacturer and Cutler No. 48 North Third street, a few doors below Arch. Cutlery repaired in the best manner, fire arms cleaned, Polished, &c. B. D. keeps constantly on hand an excellent assortment of Goods, which he warrants for use.

JAMES & WOODWARD, at their Book Store, No. 75 N. Third st. execute all orders for Book-binding and Copper-plate Printing. They also manufacture first quality Wafers.

JOSEPH BINNEY, No. 38 South Fifth street, Taylor, Tinman and Weavers' Shears Manufacturer. Also, Turkey Stone Cutter and Cutler. Old work repaired, cleaned, ground, &c.

PAPER NEATLY HUNG, at the shortest notice and lowest terms, by J. HOWELL & Co. No. 70 North Fifth street, above Arch.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 North Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

JOHN SIMMONS's low priced Book and Stationary Store, Circulating Library, and General Intelligence-Office, at the S. W corner 3d & Tammany street. A few Boarders taken.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market st. 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

ISAAC STUTTGARD, No. 7 1-2 South Second street, keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS.—9

DAVIS & HANSON, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, Front street, Pittsburgh.

☞ A large collection of Canary, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the 1st house above Eighth st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—8

TO SOCIETIES.—A convenient meeting Room to Let, on moderate terms. Apply at the N. W. corner of South and Fifth streets.

Doctor EDWIN A. ATLEE, has removed from No. 176 Race street to No. 101 North Seventh street, a few doors below Race street.—6

AT DAVID LUKENS's SCHOOL, Rancocus, N. J. a number of boys can be well accommodated with Board & Tuition, on reasonable terms. Refer to Kimber & Sharpless, 93 Market.

JAMES CALDWELL, Salt Fish Dealer, constantly keeps a general assortment at No. 7 Strawberry st. 5 doors below Market st. He has lost his eye sight, and would be thankful to those who would favour him with their custom.—5

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

JOHN HEAZLITT & ANDREW WILLIAMS, Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyers & Scourers, in all branches, at No. 6 Prune street, occupied formerly by R. Greer.—4*

Stage Office, VALLEY FORGE, PHOENIXVILLE and KIMBERTON—John L. Young's Tavern, in Fourth street, above Arch street.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 172 Vine above 5th st. performs all operations on the teeth on moderate terms, and in all cases of decay gives information and advice gratis —3*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

CHARLES P. LISLE, No. 7 North Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker & Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

DAVID & JOSEPH E. LAKE, No. 165 North Third, near Vine st. manufacturers of Cabinet Furniture, Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 30 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

J. L. FREDERICK, Engraver, No. 53 South Fourth st. where may be had Musical Instruments of various descriptions, and Music for every department of the science.—128*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, No. 163 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 110 North Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

JOHN PATTERSON, Fancy Chair maker, (formerly of the firm of Lentner & Patterson,) continues the business in New Fourth street, 1st brick house above Poplar lane.*

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 128 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

SAMUEL HAINES, No. 214 North Second street, four doors below the Black Horse Tavern, manufactures HATS of the best quality, and at reduced prices.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 95 South Second st. keep for sale an extensive assortment of Clarified Quills.

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 113 South Second street, opposite the Custom House.*

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street.

PENNSYLVANIA CIRCULATING LIBRARY, No. 249, South Front St. opposite Lombard, containing a large collection of Novels, Romances, &c. of the latest publications.*

F. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market street, above 7th; where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

## CHEAP SHOE STORE,

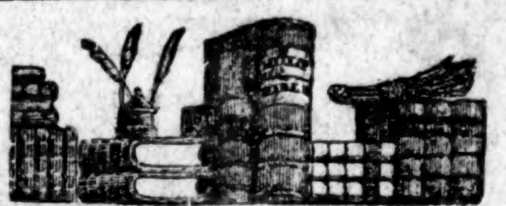
No. 238, Market Street, fifth door below 8th street, Philadelphia. The Subscriber offers his present Stock of SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low prices, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gentlemen's Philadelphia made warranted Boots, | 4,00 a 5,00 |
| Do. do. Monroes, | 1,50 a 1,75 |
| Do. do. Shoes, | 1,25 a 1,50 |
| Do. do. Buckskin do. | 1,50 a 1,75 |
| Men's do. Grain, do. | 1,00 a 1,12 |
| Do. do. Coarse do. | 1,00 a 1,25 |
| Boys' do. Monroes, best quality, | 1,00 a 1,12 |
| Do. do. Shoes, do. | 87 a 1,12 |
| Do. do. Coarse do. | 62 a 87 |
| Ladies' Valencia Slippers, full trimmed, | 1,00 a 1,12 |
| Do. Morocco do. Heels and trimmed, | 1,00 a 1,12 |
| Do. do. do. Spring Heels, | 90 a 1,00 |
| Do. do Boots Trimmed, | 1,62 a 1,75 |
| Do. Leather do. | 1,12 a 1,37 |
| Do. Morocco thick soaled Shoes, | 1,12 a 1,25 |
| Do. do. do. with Heels, | 1,25 a 1,50 |
| Do. Leather do. do. | 87 a 1,25 |
| Do. do. Pumps, | 75 a 1,00 |
| Misses' Morocco do. | 62 a 75 |
| Do. Valencia do. | 75 a 87 |
| Do. Leather do. | 50 a 62 |
| Children's Morocco Boots, | 37 a 62 |
| Do. Leather do. | 37 a 62 |

With a variety of others, equally cheap.

JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. A general Assortment of TRUNKS, also very low. march 6—1y



## BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.

*Eighth door above Spruce street.*

DWIGHT'S THEOLOGY. A few copies can be had, at subscription prices, as above. Also, the Commentaries of Scott, Henry, Gill, M'Night, Doddridge, and Burkit; Johnson's and Walker's Dictionary, small and large; Church Histories; Calmet's Dictionary, and other Bible Dictionaries.

As the advertiser purchases mostly at auction, or for cash only at private sale, he feels confident of being able to sell as cheap as any in the trade, and all Books sold warranted perfect.

☞ Family, School and Pocket Bibles; Psalms and Hymns; Prayer Books; Methodist Hymns; Comly's Spelling Book, by the dozen; and a variety of Greek, Latin, Spanish, French and English School Books.

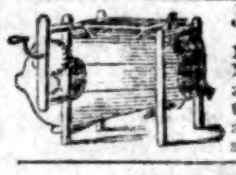
Orders received for Book-binding. may 15—tf

## HOWELL'S INDIAN SYRUP.

A PREPARATION composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs and Plants, and has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for the cure of Colds, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long confirmed Coughs; and particularly for the removal of those slight Colds attended with cough, incident to children. Prepared by the Proprietor ONLY, No. 70 NORTH FIFTH-STREET, where a liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again. Price 25 cents a bottle.

JOHN B. HOWELL.

N. B.—An assortment of Medicinal Roots and Herbs, to be had as above. march 13—6m



## J. B. Wood, 42 Spruce,

Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, Manufactures & keeps for sale, Fans and Farming Utensils of all descriptions. Cutting Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. may 8—tf

## JUST PUBLISHED,

AND for sale by JAMES & WOODWARD, No. 75 north Third street, a Selection from Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, in which all those words subject to an incorrect pronunciation are brought directly into view; with Original Notes, designating those which are acknowledged to be exceptions. By LEMUEL G. WHITE, Professor of Elocution. march 27—tf

## TO LET,

A House and Lot in Camden.

The House is pleasantly situated, and would make a desirable Summer Residence for a family from the City. There are on the premises a Barn, Stable, Carriage House, &c. Enquire of Dr. M. BURROUGH, No. 231 Arch street, Philadelphia, or to J. H. SLOAN, Esq. Camden. may 22—4t

## J. S. RUSSELL, No. 68,

*Chesnut street,*

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

*LAMPS,*

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP *Glasses and Wicks* of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil. nov 1—tf

## HOTEL & OYSTER HOUSE.

HAP HAZZARD, informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the house No. 113 North Second street, where he will be happy to serve them with Oysters Relishes, and Liquors, of the first quality.

*NB. A constant supply of Cider & Cider-Royal.* ap 24—tf

## JOSEPH E. M'ILHENNEY,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

*Lately at the corner of Church Alley and Third sts.*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has removed to No. 89 North Second street, above Arch; where Watches of every description will be carefully repaired and warranted. april 10—tf

## Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

*No. 7, North Sixth Street,*

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses. To Bind, White and Colored Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility *in supplying themselves with situations.* feb. 28—tf

## S. WITHINGTON,

No. 119 CHESNUT STREET,

KEEPS constantly on hand an assortment of Jewellery and Hair-work, of his own manufacture, which he disposes of wholesale and retail.

Stopped, supposed to be stolen, several Silver Spoons. The owner can have them again, by proving property and paying charges. may 22—4t*

## PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to bottle PORTER, ALE and CIDER, of the choicest quality, for home consumption or exportation, at his stand, No. 108 MARKET STREET, corner of Franklin Court, between Third and Fourth.

april 10—tf JOHN C. RUHLMAN.

## INDIAN INFIRMARY,

No. 70 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

DR. SMITH, son of the Old Indian Physician, late of Baltimore, begs leave to assure the public, that he feels a high sense of gratitude for the liberal patronage he has met with, in his practice, in many of the cities throughout the United States, as an Indian Physician. In particular Baltimore, his last residence, he can truly, and with heart-felt satisfaction, use the words of Holy Writ: that with the assistance of Almighty God, he has been the instrument of opening the eyes of many who were entirely blind, of unstopping the deaf ear, enabling the lame to walk, and bestowing to the sick and infirm universal relief and consolation from their sufferings.

The knowledge and skill of the Indian Physician in the Healing Art, is the result of being born and raised among the Sons of the Forest, from whom he was taught to unfold the Book of Nature, and peruse its instructive pages; by which he has been enabled to select and prepare medicines, from the bosom of our Mother-earth, who is ever pregnant with plants of her own fostering, to cure all diseases, which are curable in their nature and state.

Dr. Smith, from his intimate association and early study with the Indian habits, manners and practices, is well acquainted with the languages spoken by the Six Nations, which has enabled him to pursue his researches with every advantage and success, as his practice and numerous testimonials will abundantly prove.

The Indian Physician has engaged an assistant, which will enable him to devote unremitting attention to those patients who may fall under his care.

The poor and pennyless are invited to call at the Indian Infirmary, in the morning, between sun-rise and eight o'clock, and they will be healed gratis. After which time, until evening, all other persons will be waited upon; from whom a reasonable remuneration will be expected upon receiving counsel and the delivery of medicines.

Convenient apartments will be prepared for private and confidential consultations.

N. B. Dr Smith will constantly keep a supply of Medicines for the cure of most diseases, carefully prepared by himself, with proper directions, at his residence, No. 70 North Fifth street, Philadelphia. march 23—3m

## CARRIAGES.

THE Subscriber having recently supplied himself with a general assortment of High Box Coaches and light travelling Carriages, with the front seat sufficiently large to contain a servant with the Driver, as also light one and two Horse Dearborns, together with high finished full mounted six spring Gigs, and light Sulkeys—all of fancy colours, including a variety of good tempered Match Horses, with careful and and attentive drivers. As it is his wish not to send his Carriages to the public stand, during the approaching hot season, he is therefore determined to reduce the price of Carriage hire, &c. as low as possible.

N. B. His old established Mourning Hearse, with jet black Horses, kept as usual in perfect order, and will be sent to any part of the city, with that prompt attention becoming the occasion. Apply at No. 83 South Fifth-street.

may 29—tf WILLIAM CANNON.

## Turtle Soup and Pepperpot.

THOMAS HALL, at the sign of the North Carolina, No. 326, South Front street, below Almond, intends preparing in his finest style, every Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, a rich repast of Turtle Soup and Pepper Pot, for those who may favour him with their company. may 29—3t*

## GENTEEL BOARDING,

FOR the Summer Season, may be had at the Farm situated on School House, or Bensell's Lane, the third house from the Ridge Road, about five miles from Philadelphia. The Mansion House is large and commodious, and the place stocked with a great variety of fruit trees, flowering shrubs, vines, &c. The situation is high and healthy. The Banks of the Wissahickon, abounding with picturesque and romantic scenery, afford a delightful evening promenade, to the admirer of rocks and precipices, and thick embowering woods. A school in which is taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, Geography, &c. has recently been established at Sumach Park, the adjoining premises. For further particulars apply at No. 35 South Second street; or on the premises, to

may 29—3t* E. WILLIAMS.

## MARK THIS, INSOLVENTS.

THOSE who intend making application for the benefit of the existing insolvent laws, are informed, that they can have their petitions carefully and legally executed for two dollars. Likewise all other writings drawn or engrossed on similar low terms, at No. 7 North Sixth street, a few doors above Market. march 6—tf

## LAND AGENT,

### Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

*No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.*

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb. 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

## SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

### CERTIFICATES.

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 5th, 1824.*"

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

"N. CHAPMEN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February 16, 1823.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

"W. GIBSON, M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February 17, 1823.*"

### AGENTS.

*Boston*—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
*New York*—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 181 Broadway, opposite John street.
*Lancaster*, (Penn.)—Henry Keffer.
*Pittsburg*, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
*Wilmington*, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
*Baltimore*—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
*Washington City*—William Gunton, Druggist.
*Alexandria*—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
*Norfolk*—C. Hall, Bookseller.
*Richmond*, (Va.)—James M'Kildoe, Druggist.
*Charleston*, (S. C.)—S. Huard, Druggist.
*Augusta*, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
*Natchez*—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

### CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues

These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price 3 dollars 50 cents per bottle, or 26 dollars per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

*Philadelphia, May 7, 1824.* [15—tf

## TOOTH-ACHE

*Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.*

### S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 163, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. may 15—1y

## FRANKLIN PARK

### Boarding School for Boys.

*Near Ancocas, about four miles from Burlington.*

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just opened a Boarding School, at the above place, for boys from eight to twelve or thirteen years of age; in which will be taught, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, and some branches of the Mathematics. As he intends limiting his school to a small number of boys, *not exceeding sixteen*, to which his attention shall be particularly devoted, he flatters himself that the chances of improvement will afford an inducement to parents and guardians to favour him with their patronage.

Boarding, Washing, and Tuition, 20 dollars per quarter, for those under twelve years of age—25 dollars per quarter for those over that age. The price of each quarter payable in advance. Two weeks vacation in each year.

MAYBERRY M'VAUGH.

References to John and Samuel Gummere, Burlington; Robert L. Pitfield, and Titus Bennett, Philadelphia.

5th mo 22—4t*

## Beware of Extravagance.

C. F. FOLWELL

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from No. 60 1-2 Union street, to No. 134 South Fifth street, three doors below Pine street; where Tayloring, in all its branches, will be executed with neatness and fashion, exceedingly low for cash. may 22—tf

## PRIZES! PRIZES!

ON THURSDAY, THE 24th INS[T.]

AND another Class of the brilliant and p[...] CANAL LOTTERY, on the New Ser[ies] determined, when Prizes amounting to

31,920 DOLLARS

Will be distributed among the holders of [...] drawing of three numbers will determine th[e] the whole be affected in five minutes.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whole Tickets | $5 00 | Quarters | |
| Halves | 2 50 | Eighths | |
| Whole Package | $22 25 | Quarter | |
| Half do | 11 12½ | Eighth | |

### UNION CANAL LOTTE[RY]

TWELFTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | $3000 |
| 5 | do | 1085 |
| 108 | do | 50 |
| 108 | do | 30 |
| 108 | do | 10 |
| 2754 | do | 5 |
| 3084 Prizes. | | |
| 4896 Blanks. | | |
| 7980 Tickets. | | |

Capital Prizes as in former Classes, for sale at [...] HOME.

### P. CANFIELD'S

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 327, C[...] Nearly opposite and between the Post Office [...] States Bank.

The cash, as usual, will be advanced for prizes [...] office as soon as drawn.

### UNION CANAL LOTTE[RY]

TO be drawn positively on the 9th of THIS M[...] Twelfth Class—New Series.

SCHEME.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | $3000 |
| 5 | do | 1085 |
| 108 | do | 50 |
| 108 | do | 30 |
| 108 | do | 10 |
| 2754 | do | 5 |
| 3084 Prizes. | | |
| 4896 Blanks. | | |
| 7980 Tickets at $5. | | |

Tickets and Shares for sale at

### GIBBS' LUCKY OFFI[CE]

No. 4½ SOUTH THIRD STREET

Where have recently been sold, 1 prize of 20,000 [...] of 5000, and prizes of 2500, of 1000, and an immense [...] of 1,000, together amounting to upwards of

100,000 DOLLARS.

The Cash, as usual, will be advanced for Prizes [...] this office as soon as drawn.

THAT very prevalent misfortune, the loss of [...] per Front Teeth, induces the Subscriber [...] that the following communication upon the subject [...] cayed Teeth will be found deserving of an [...] rusal.

The upper front Teeth are destroyed by [...] the only way known to give them room to grow is [...] or by extracting certain sound Teeth. The front [...] the under jaw are open by nature and do not decay.

After the mortification in the upper front Teeth has [...] gressed inwardly for about two years, where [...] enamel to stop its progress—blackness appears between [...] outwardly, and the Teeth are very liable to break off [...] the Stumps in the gums.

When a Tooth is first broken off, a Tooth can be fi[xed on] its Stumps so firmly as scarcely to be known from a [natu]ral Tooth, and the pivot will answer the purpose of a [...] and prevent further decay in the Stump; but if the [...] are neglected the owner will lose the benefit of h[aving] Teeth fixed in the mouth in the best way known, the [...] nearest to nature.

Great advantage attends fixing the Teeth in the [...] on Stumps; they never injure adjoining Teeth, and [...] necessary to give pain, which seldom occurs, the De[ntist] can always inform before hand.

When one tooth [...] neglected—but when more than one tooth breaks the [...] venience is truly serious, and the unfortunate person [...] to lament his great and irreparable misfortune, that [...] not know the importance of an early application to the [Den]tist, as by this time the Stump of the Tooth first broken [...] comes so carious as to render the fixing a Tooth [...] such decayed Stumps an operation of great difficulty.

The Teeth the advertiser furnishes are very [...] serviceable and do not lose their pivots, nor their colour [...] injure the breath, and only require to be seen to [be ap]proved.

Immense advantage attends plugging decayed teeth [with] gold—the operation gives no pain. The plug protects [the] nerve, prevents further decay and the pain of Tooth [ache] one ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

It is of the first importance that the Teeth be [from] time to time cleaned with proper instruments, of [...] tartar, or what some persons call scurvy in the gums [...] force the gums from the Teeth, and even destroy [...] that have room given them to grow by nature.

The Advertiser extracts the most difficult Stumps [with] great safety and with so little pain as is sure to [...] every one, and continues to perform every operation [in the] line of his profession, on his well known moderate [terms]. He also fixes Teeth on decayed Stumps, in a way more [se]curely than hitherto discovered.

Office No. 172 Vine-street, between Fifth & Sixth-st[reets].

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist.

june 5—3t*

PHILADELPHIA

### THREAD & NEEDLE STORE

No. 53 NORTH SECOND-STREET.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Ladies of [the] City, that they have opened the above Store, [and] keep a constant supply of the very best articles in [va]riety, viz:—Needles of every description, Cotton and [...] Threads, Pins, Tapes, Bindings, Buttons of every [...] ing Silks and Twist, Marking Canvas, Ravelings, and [...] Floss Silks, Cotton and Thread, &c. &c. with a great va[riety] of articles particularly needed in families; also, a [...] Fancy Articles, Gimps, Frogs, Buttons, Cords and [...] Trimmings for Dresses, Habits and Millinery, &c.

Six Threaded Spool Sewing and Floss Cotton of [the] most approved makers.

WM. MORRISON & Co.

june 5—3m

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN BAKER, deceased, late Victualler, of the Northern Liberties, [are] requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate, are requested to present [their ac]counts to

HANNAH BAKER, Administratrix, No. 7 Rachel-Street, N. Liberties.

june 5—2t*

### 13th ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

PENNSYLVANIA Academy of Fine Arts opened on [Mon]day, the 17th May, to continue for six weeks. Ad[mit]tance 25 cents. May [...]

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS WE[THERILL], late of Southwark, deceased, are requested to make payment. Those having claims against said [estate] will present their accounts (duly attested) to the subscribers.

ELIZABETH WETHERILL, Administratrix.
A. H. WETHERILL, Administrator.

may 29—3t

### NEW UNION LINE,

*FOR NEW YORK*

VIA Bordentown, Princeton and New Brunswick, in [con]nection with the steam boat Albemarle, Capt. Burton [...] Bordentown, and the new and elegant steam boat Legisla[tor, of] New Brunswick, Capt. Fisher, from New Bruns[wick] to New York.

The steam boat Albemarle will leave the upper [...] side of Market street wharf, every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o clock, land at Bordentown, where coaches are in waiting to convey passengers immediately to [...] tel, (formerly Mrs. Keyworth's,) New Brunswick, and [...] from thence in the steam boat Legislator, to New York before 10 o'clock, A. M. Fare through to New York ONLY THREE DOLLARS.

For seats apply at the Old Established Steam Boat [...] No. 13 Market street, or of the Captain on board the [...]

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr. Agent.

The engines of the Legislator and Albemarle has [...] & Watts' plan, *low pressure.* The Albemarle has [...] copper boilers.

### TAVERN TO LET,

IN one of the public thoroughfares in the city, in [...] siness; has an excellent cellar and a large yard. [For par]ticulars enquire at No. 130 South Second street.